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The Peace of Humble Ways.

A torrent once was heard to say
To a wee brook, met on the way,
"What useless life is that you lead?
One 'most would doubt you flowed indeed;
Just hear me as I roll and roar,
And drag these rocks my waves before.
I'd scorn to meander as you do!
But I must on—good-by to you."

"One moment, please," the brook replied;
"Do curb your course, if not your pride.
'Tis true I slowly loiter through
This vale, and scarce a mile or two
In twice that many hours can make,
And yet methinks I wouldn't forsake
My ways for yours. Around your bed
The earth is rocky, blasted, dead:
About my own the grass and flowers
Are weaving many tiny bowers
That shade my way and scent the air.
What's best, your way or mine? Be fair."
Edmond Gastineau in Home Journal.

The Biographist, not Man, is Changed.

There is a kind of heroic candor and impartiality belonging to the early ages of history which cannot well be emulated in our more intricate condition of society. The biography of the Old Testament is a model of this primitive method. As soon as the primeval age, in which we see darkly men as trees walking, gigantic figures faintly perceptible, in a dim largeness of existence unlike ours, is over, how clearly and with what complete human consistence does the wonderful history of Israel, the wandering nation, begin in the great figure of Abraham setting out upon his journey in nomadic freedom, not knowing where he is going, his flocks and herds trudging behind, his beautiful wife wrapped in her veil, yet not so closely but that King Abimelech sees her; and the patriarch betrays a weakness, which, had he been a modern, would have been either concealed or excused, or brought against him, with a babble of contending tongues. Neither this divergence nor any other does the ancient Scripture leave out. There is no explanation, no softening down. The man was the Father of the Faithful, a good man, the best man of his time, the friend of God, a most noble human personage; and yet there was a moment when his courage and integrity failed him. The primitive writer does not separate this event from the context, or apologize for it, or represent it as the object of a lifelong repentance. He records it precisely as he records the arrival of the three wonderful guests, whom Abraham, standing in the cool evening at his tent door, perceives to be more than men. The one scene and the other are set before us with equal brevity, without hesitation in the one case or vain-glory in the other, in the clear setting of those Oriental skies and desert scenes. The patriarch had his faults; they stand there as they happened, like his virtues, no one asking pardon or attempting to account for them. Moses, too, the great prophet, the chosen guide and lawgiver, he who talked with God, and brought the shining tables of the law out of heaven, and reflected in his own dazzling countenance the glories he had *seen*, neither of him is there any picture of perfection. Sometimes his heart fails him, sometimes he is presumptuous and arrogant, though the most patient of men. His sudden passion, his brag of that power which is not his but God's, are told like the rest, plainly, without shrinking and without exaggeration. David is made up of faults, a man out of date, belonging rather to the Middle Ages than to that primitive, full of generosities and chivalrous traits, but also full of guile when necessity or inclination moves him, of hot and undisciplined passions, of love and self-indulgence, redeemed only by that openness to conviction, that self-abasement and impassioned penitence, which are "after God's own heart." Not one word of excuse for all these evil deeds says the primitive, impartial record. His crime, his grief, his punishment, are all before us to speak for themselves. There is no moralist to say, "these were the manners of his time." All is set down as it happened, for our judgment. We see the man of impulse moved by a touch, with all his senses keen and unbridled; loving, sinning, repenting, yet with something gracious about him that wins all hearts; letting his enemy go with high generosity, scorning to take advantage of sleep and weariness; pouring out before the Lord, in an outburst of noble and grateful emotion, that pitcher of water from the well of Bethlehem, which had been bought at the peril of men's lives, and was too precious a draught for him. The story is absolutely impartial, nothing hid, nothing unduly dwelt upon, the one part balancing with the other. Such impartiality is incompatible with modern manners. Had such an episode as that of Uriah the Hittite occurred in the life of any modern General, how sedulously would one class of historians have concealed or slurred it over, how bitterly another dragged it forth and put it in the *front* of every other incident of his life.—*Mrs. Oliphant, in the Contemporary Review.*

NO SUB-AQUEOUS CHANCE FOR THE FRENCH.—The joint committee of the House of Lords and House of Commons, which has had the English channel tunnel scheme under consideration, has rejected it by a vote of six nays to four yeas.

Mlle. De La Ramee (Ouida) is staying at Florence, afflicted with a grave mental malady, whose treatment requires the strictest seclusion.

Twilight.

When twilight comes and nature stills
The hum that haunts the dales and hills,
Dim shadows deepen and combine,
And Heaven with its crystal wine
The cups of thirsty roses fills.

Blithe birds with music-burdened bills
Hush for a space their tender trills,
And seek their homes in tree and vine
When twilight comes.

Soft melody the silence thrills,
Played by the nymphs along the rills;
And where the dew-kist grasses twine,
The toads and crickets tattoo fine
Drums to the fife of whip-poor-wills,
When twilight comes.
F. D. Sherman in the Century.

Southern Cotton Mills.

A correspondent of the New York *Tribune* recently contributed to that paper from Wilmington a well-considered statement of the advantage the South enjoys over the North in cotton manufacturing, as follows:

With the exception of truck farming, there is no industry contributing more hopefulness to the South than cotton manufacturing. The two may be said to be growing with equal rapidity, for while the belt from which New York and the West draw their early vegetable supplies is continually widening and lengthening, until at last Mississippi land produces $1,000 per acre in early tomatoes and as much in strawberries, the cotton manufacturing boom is spreading nearly as widely. The Southern railroads, which exact 4 cents per mile for first-class fares, and 3 cents for second class, are more generous to the truck farmer, so much so that I was told by the track superintendent of the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad that he was able to place the produce of his farm along its line in the New York market at the same rate that his brother paid, although the latter raised his potatoes and cabbages, radishes and peas in New Jersey, scarcely out of sight of the metropolis. In cotton manufacturing, however, the South does not have to depend upon special rates from railroads, as the Northern manufacturers already do. Its advantage lies in its being able to take the product almost from the field: so nearly so, indeed, that it needs scarcely any transportation until it has reached the condensed form of the manufactured article, to the value of which freight charges bear an infinitesimally smaller proportion than to that of the bulky bales of the raw cotton.

It is no exaggeration to say that the South is full of the cotton manufacturing question. It has risen to such importance that even a Southern politician will stop talking politics for a few moments to speak of the South's growing prospects in this line.

The advantages of the South in this industry are apparent at a glance to any one that visits a Southern cotton factory. These are the best-built edifices in the South. Even in North Carolina, where the brick in general use is extremely unsightly looking as though made of coal dust, these factories present a clean, neat appearance, as if they were built of good Hudson River brick; and, before the roofs are on, a wide circle of tenement houses forms around each one. The latest one built is at Wilson, N. C., and before its engine has made a single turn enough new houses have been erected to give the place the appearance of a thriving western town. The industry is taking such a hold upon the Southern capitalist, or attracting so many capitalists from the North, as to promise to revolutionize the ruinous system of farming that has prevailed for so many years, and the Southern farmer may after a little be able to work his farm on a cash basis, instead of having his crop mortgaged before it is planted.

The factory in this city is not a large one, employing only about 125 hands, but it turns out 6,000 yards per day. One of the principal advantages here is that labor is cheap, the operatives getting about 75 cents or less per day. These operatives are not imported from the North, but have been taught by men sent to the Northern mills to learn the business, which they have done perfectly. How much it costs a Northern manufacturer for coal to run his engines I am unable to say, but here it costs almost nothing, as the fuel is sawdust from the lumber mills; and all that it costs is the cartage, which is usually $3 per day. The manufacturer has the further advantage of buying his cotton at half a cent per pound less than his Northern competitor pays, and he saves enough to pay half his fuel bill in buying his cotton before it has gone through the compress, which takes 70 cents a bale. This business proves so profitable to the compress owners at the expense of the Northern and foreign manufacturers that a dividend of 8 per cent has just been declared by one of the compress companies here. Another advantage to the Southern manufacturer lies in his being able to buy his cotton near his door of merchants with whom he is in daily personal contact, which is very convenient in case a bale doesn't prove equal to sample. The Southern farmer occasionally indulges in those little pleasantries that mitigate the grim severity of his Northern brother who playfully puts a few stones in his bales of hay. If such make-weights drop out of a bale when opened in a factory here the buyer has only to cart it back, and the merchant gives him another bale of good quality and equal to sample.

It is not surprising, then, to learn that one of the Georgia factories has just declared a dividend of 20 per cent. When to the saving in fuel, labor, cost of raw material and freight on the raw cotton is added freight saved on the manufactured article, it is only surprising that the dividends are not higher; and the only reason they are not must lie in the fact that the Southern manufacturer has not had the courage of his convictions sufficiently developed to lead him to make his plant equal to that of his Northern competitor. When he builds his mill larger, so that the fixed charges may be spread over larger surface of product, he will be obliged to declare a dividend every month.

But the chief advantage of the Southern manufacturer lies in a fact not yet made manifest, but which will creep to the surface after a few more years of testing of quality. Whether the product of Southern factories is equal to that of Northern in fineness and general excellence I am unable to say, but in its wearing qualities it will be found superior. No man that wears a shirt is ignorant of the fact that however long or short fashion may have decreed it to be, the tale of the shirt of to-day is much sooner told than that of the shirt of forty or even of twenty years ago. And it will be found that the decadence of the quality of muslin dates from the rise of the compress, whose ponderous hand squeezes a cotton bale into one-third its natural size.

The only limit to Southern cotton manufacturing lies in the lack of capital. The South has not sufficient capital, but no expression is more common in Southern business circles, and even among Southern politicians, than that the Northern capitalist is not only welcome, but is eagerly desired. And nothing is more certain than that Northern capital is coming not only where it will do the most good, but where it will multiply itself more speedily and surely.

THE NEW ORLEANS COTTON FAIR.—The total amount of money required to put the New Orleans cotton show in operation is $500,000, and the indications are that this amount will be readily subscribed. Of the sub committee of eleven to solicit subscriptions, five already report subscriptions aggregating $100,000; two city railway companies have subscribed $25,000 each, and it is expected the other city railway companies will give enough to make the aggregate from this source $150,000. The factors, pressmen and other handlers of cotton have consented to subscribe an aggregate of 7 cents a bale on the common receipts for the ensuing year, which will amount to over $100,000, and similar action is being considered by the sugar and rice factors. Add to this $50,000 already conditionally promised by a local corporate enterprise, and $150,000 from the trunk-line railroad leading into New Orleans, and the enterprise will have a financial start indicative of complete success. The directors evidently did a wise thing in locating the cotton show in New Orleans, and the interest already shown in it is creditable to the business men of the Crescent City.—*Balt. Sun.*

IMPORTANT PATENT DECISION.—The commissioner of patents has granted a rehearing in the case of Daniel Drawbaugh against Adolf Eccard, involving priority of invention of the telephone transmitter. The examiner of interferences decided last March in favor of Eccard. Drawbaugh asked for the re-opening of the case on the strength of newly-discovered evidence. The examiner refused on the ground that with due diligence the new evidence could have been produced at the first hearing. Drawbaugh appealed, and the commissioner decides that even though Drawbaugh might have produced the evidence in question at the former hearing, this is not sufficient to prevent the re-opening of the case in the patent office, which is not governed by rules applicable in a court of law. Testimony material to the establishment of the question of priority of invention should be received at any time before the patent issues.

THE WILSON MASONIC CELEBRATION.—Alluding to the celebration of St John's Day in Wilson, the *Advance* says: "On Monday night the Memorial address was delivered by Eugene S. Martin, Esq., a talented young lawyer from Wilmington. His address was ornate, practical and interesting in the highest degree. We have heard competent judges pronounce it the best Masonic address ever delivered in Wilson. The orator was gracefully introduced by our eloquent Dr. R. W. King, who was master of ceremonies. The public installation of officers followed. The installation ceremonies were conducted by Horace H. Munson, Esq., of Wilmington.

Mr. Mackay, we learn from the London *World*, has been living for some years between Paris and Mentone, but he contemplates returning home this fall. He is building a magnificent house in New York for a winter residence, and for a summer abode he already possesses a splendid domain in Nevada on which he has erected a house as large as Buckingham Palace and quite as sumptuous in its interior arrangements. Mr. Mackay's income averages £150,000 per month, and there does not seem any prospect of the mines from which he derives his wealth becoming exhausted, but when they do he will have a mighty "pile" to fall back upon.

WEALTH IN THE WEED.—The high prices of tobacco for the past few weeks have been almost unprecedented.. Dave Burton, of Caswell, sold four loads of the weed in Durham last week for $2,600. He has in his barns now not less than 10,000 pounds, and his crop will realize him $8,000. In addition to his tobacco crop he made all the necessaries for the farm.—*Durham Tobacco Plant.*

Since the W. N. C. R. R. has arranged for close connection with the railroad systems west of the Blue Ridge, says the Morganton *Mountaineer*, drummers from Louisville, Ky., and other Western cities are beginning to travel this part of North Carolina, and it is probable that a considerable part of our trade will be diverted from northern cities to the Mississippi Valley within the next few years.

VESTRIS AND BOURBON.—It is well known that the elder Vestris called himself the king of dance. He once scolded his son for refusing to dance on an off night, although the Queen of France went to the opera purposely to see him, saying, "Go, my son, and dance your best. A coolness shall never be allowed to exist between the house of Vestris and the house of Bourbon."

A CLOSE CALL.—The 3d of July was the twentieth anniversary of the heaviest of the fighting of the battle of three days at Gettysburg. The whole northern portion of the country knew that the battle had been fought, but it was not until soon on the day of the Fourth that it was known that victory rested with the Union soldiers. —*N. Y. Mail and Express.*

President Simpson, of Yadkin College, has been chosen Professor of Western Maryland College.

"Bloated Bondholders.

The semi-annual payment of interest on registered United States bonds, which occurs in January and June, is now being made. While it is very difficult to obtain exact information as to the largest receivers of interest from this class of United States bonds, yet, like almost anything else here, it can be had if one wants it badly enough. This year the largest single bondholder the Treasury Department knows of is Mr. Vanderbilt, who will receive the interest on $37,000,000. A year ago he had $50,000,000, but he has disposed of $13,000,000 for some purpose. The next largest owner is Mrs. A. T. Stewart, who has about $30,000,000. As some of hers are coupon bonds, the amount of her holding cannot exactly be told. Ten years ago Mr. A. T. Stewart had $40,000,000 in bonds, the most of them being 6's. Mr. Gould has $13,000,000 in registered bonds, and a large number of coupon bonds, which he keeps to use as collaterals in Wall street when he needs large sums of money. A California millionaire, Mr. Flood, is the next largest holder. He has $15,000,000. Then there is an estate in Boston and three or four persons in New York who have each $10,000,000, and a lady in New York—unmarried, too—has $8,000,000, and the estate of Moses Taylor in New York has $5,000,000, and D. O. Mills, Whitelaw Reid's father-in-law, $4,000,000. I was surprised to learn that so few wealthy men held any large amounts of United States bonds as permanent investments, but was told that the rate of interest is now so low that other securities are preferred that are considered just as safe and pay higher interest. On the other side of the water American securities are popular and are preferred to those of other nations because the rate of interest is higher than that paid by any other great power. The house of the Rothschilds own nearly one-quarter of America's whole bonded debt, as including all the bankers of that name they have $400,000,000. Baron Leopold and Sir Nathan Meyer de Rothschild each own $30,000,000, and the head of the Vienna house has $25,000,000 in his own right. The reason I have heard for their putting such extraordinary amounts into American bonds is that political and social systems are every day becoming more and more uncertain in Europe, and therefore if a general breaking-up should occur on the Continent or in England enough would be left in the securities of the Great Republic to make them all very comfortable indeed.

Lady Hannah de Rothschild, who married the Earl of Rosebery a year or two ago, brought to her really impoverished husband $20,000,000 in American 4½'s. Baroness Burdett-Coutts-Bartlett has $20,000,000 of our 4½'s, the Duke of Sutherland $5,000,000, and Sir Thomas Brassy $5,000,000. I learn that the Queen was asked a year or two ago, when she had some money to invest, if she did not want some United States bonds, and that she declined with more peremptoriness than courtesy. When the Rothschilds took the French loan of 1872, and helped France to pay the milliards Germany forced from her, the firm borrowed 500,000,000 francs in gold upon $100,000,000 in United States bonds, the first time in their history that so large a sum was loaned on the promise to pay of another country than that directly treating.—*Washington Sunday Herald.*

I Shall Be Satisfied.

Not here! not here! not where the sparkling waters
Fade into mocking sands as we draw near;
Where in the wilderness each footstep falters;
I shall be satisfied—but ah! not here!

Not here where every dream of bliss deceives us,
Where the worn spirit never gains its goal;
Where, haunted by the thoughts that grieve us,
Across us floods of bitter memory roll.

There is a land where every pulse is thrilling
With rapture earth's sojourner may not know—
Where Heaven's repose the weary heart is stilling,
And peacefully life's time-tossed currents flow.

Far out of sight, while yet the flesh enfolds us,
Lies the fair country where our hearts abide,
And of its bliss is naught more wondrous told us,
Than these few words—"I shall be satisfied."

Satisfied! satisfied! the spirit's yearning
For sweet companionship with kindred minds,
The silent mind that here meets no returning—
The inspiration which no language finds—

Shall they be satisfied? the soul's vague longings—
The aching void which nothing earthly fills?
Oh! what desires upon my soul are thronging,
As I look upward to the Heavenly hills.

Thither my weak and weary steps are tending;
Savior and Lord with thy frail child abide!
Guide me toward home, where all my wanderings ending,
I then shall see Thee and "be satisfied."

EARTH TORPEDOES.—The Federal Council of Geneva have authorized the military authorities to make a series of experiments with earth torpedoes, the invention of Herr von Lubowitz, an Austrain officer. These torpedoes can be buried in roads and mountain passes in such a way as to render them impracticable. They can also be placed in carts and other vehicles, which may be used for constructing barricades, and so arranged that the moment the carts are moved the torpedoes will explode. If the experiments should demonstrate the utility of Herr von Lubowitz's invention the question of Swiss fortifications will be much simplified and the defence of the country greatly facilitated. Earth torpedoes could be so disposed in every frontier mountain pass as to insure the destruction of any force that might venture to attack it.—*London Times.*

DISCRIMINATING JUDGE HOADLY.—In his speech at Hamilton, Ohio, on Saturday night, Judge Hoadly illustrated the difference between the two parties by referring to the four great political prosecutions since the war. "The first was the impeachment of Johnson—it was malicious. The whisky conspiracy prosecution was a failure. The third [the Star Route prosecution] has just come to naught. The fourth was not inaugurated by the Republicans, and therefore was not a failure—the Tweed corruption in New York. This act of purification was done by Samuel J. Tilden, of New York." There is some food for serious thought in those scraps of history. —*Wash. Post.*

Digest of Recent Decisions of the Supreme Court of North Carolina.

Radford vs. Edwards.—A deed (or bond for title as here) as follows: "fifty acres of land situate and lying on the head waters of Elk Shoal creek as far as the waters of Radford creek, to interfere with no land before sold;" *Held*, that the description is sufficient to admit parol evidence to identify the land.

Cowles vs. Coffey.—1. A sheriff's deed made in pursuance of an execution sale operates from the day of the sale, not from the date of the deed.

2. In such case the purchaser, being clothed with the legal title from the day of sale, is also subjected to the consequences attending a possession, under color, held adversely to him.

Phifer vs. Barnhart.—1. In injunction the court will require the party seeking relief to make a full discovery of the facts and use perfect candor in alleging them.

2. The bargainee in an unregistered deed has a legal title which though incomplete cannot be defeated by the mere act of the bargainor in executing another deed to a third party, without notice, and whose deed is registered.

3. Although such deed cannot be given in evidence until registered, and does not therefore convey a perfect legal title, yet, when registered, it relates to the time of its execution and the title becomes complete.

Davidson vs. Arledge.—1. A deed is color of title only for the land designated and described in it.

2. A dispute as to the true location of a line separating two town lots must be determined by an interpretation of the descriptive words contained in the deeds.

3. If the words simply designate the lots by number, the boundary, as circumscribed by actual use and occupation, is the one meant by the bargainor. But where they refer to the lots, not only by number, but "as known and designated in the plan" of the town, which plan contains a specific description thereof, it is the same as if that description were incorporated in the deed, and the latter must prevail; and it is incompetent to show by parol that the boundaries were intended to be different.

5. Whether a dividing line between contiguous tracts can be changed by recognition and acts of ownership of the proprietors (?)

McCracken vs. McCracken.—1. An action for damages for the nonperformance of a parol contract for the purchase of land cannot be sustained.

2. A vendee under such a contract, who makes improvements upon the land, cannot maintain an action for their value against the vendor, provided the latter makes no use of them and is willing that they may be removed. All that the court can do, in such case, is to see that the vendor shall derive no unconscionable advantage from his manner of dealing with the vendee.

Dougherty vs. Sprinkle.—1. An action against a married woman, upon a promise to pay for work done on premises owned and held as her separate estate, is not cognizable in the court of a justice of the peace. Such court is a common law court, and its jurisdiction does not therefore embrace causes of an equitable nature.

2. At law she cannot bind herself personally, and hence her contract will not be enforced against her *in personam*, but equity will so far recognize it as to make it bind her separate estate, and will proceed *in rem* against it; such estate, being regarded as a sort of artificial person created by the courts of equity, is the debtor and liable to her engagements.

3. The complaint, in an action upon the contract of a married woman, must allege that she is possessed of a separate estate, and that the contract is such as the statute renders her competent to make, and that it is for her advantage.

Strickland vs. Draughon.—1. A certified copy of a deed is evidence of its probate and registration; and a probate as follows: "Sampson county, August term, 1812. Then was the above deed acknowledged in open court. H. Holmes, C. C.," shows the official character of the clerk.

2. Parol evidence is admissible to show the position of boundary marks mentioned in a deed.

3. Where a deed calls for a natural object and the line gives out before reaching it, the line must be extended to the natural object and the distance disregarded.

4. A copy of an abstract of a grant, dated in 1799, bearing the signature of the Governor of the State and certified by the register, is admissible in evidence to show that the land has been granted.

5. Errors assigned must be specifically pointed out, or no correction will be made.

6. The court condemns the practice of judges and members of the bar in incorporating superfluous matter in the statement of the case on appeal, and again suggest the propriety of stating only those facts which are pertinent to the exceptions taken upon the trial.

Reeves vs. Haynes.—A deed of the husband, without the joinder of his wife, conveying lands owned by him before the adoption of the constitution of 1868, the marriage being prior to that date, passes his estate free from the claim of dower and homestead.

Welborn vs. Sechrist.—In an action for specific performance of a contract for the purchase of land, it is no defence in the vendor to say that he has disabled himself to comply with the same: the vendee is entitled to judgment that the vendor make reasonable efforts to reacquire the title and convey to him.

Thornburg vs. Master.—1. The consideration of a contract to convey land need not be set out in the writing.

3. Where the contract is as follows: "Received of G. T. five hundred dollars on account of the sale of my interest in the 'Lenor lands,' owned by myself and J. W. T."; *Held* that the description is sufficient to admit parol evidence to indentify the land.

Malloy vs. Breeden.—1. The acknowledgment and privy examination of a married woman in executing a deed for her land, in 1844, is ineffectual to bar her, where by reason of her inability to attend the county court, a commission to take the probate issue to a single justice; the statute required it to be issued to two or more commissioners. Rev. St. chap. 37, construed in *Burgess vs. Wilson*, 2 Dev. 306.

2. Whenever there is a discrepancy between the certificate of the clerk of a court and the record, the latter controls.—*Ral. News and Observer.*

Water Spouts in Western North Carolina.

The cyclone and the tornado here are rare. Hail storms occur, confined to local limits, and the mountaineer is free from that terrible anticipation with which the inhabitant of the Southwest or of the Northwestern States watches the gathering of the summer clouds. But in their stead, there sometimes falls from the gathered clouds a form of danger more dreadful, more resistless than the wild tornado. A mass of water is suddenly discharged that falls with such resistless force as to drown and obliterate all that comes beneath its tread, and to carry the weight of full, overwhelming flood to points far below the point of fall.

A mountain water spout is known only by its effects and the track of ruin it leaves behind. Its form seems never to have been clearly seen. It does not form, as on the sea, by mutual accord of the sky and water; there is no alliance, as on the ocean, between the pendent cloud and the willing upheaving billows, no swaying column formed to swing and sway in picturesque excursion along the surface in shape of beauty and not of terror, glowing in the brilliancy of a tropic sun, dancing along the waters to vanish in the farthest distance and; to leave no trace of mischief in its path. The mountain cloud-burst, or the so named water-spout, comes on unheralded, amid the thickness of the gloom of clouds pressed down upon the earth, the mountain hidden and the plain shut out. There is a sound of heavy rain, and then a sudden rush of waters as if the very fountains of the deep were broken up, a sound perhaps of thunder, a quaking of the earth; and then they know a water spout has struck the earth.

There is no mountain range that does not here and there bear the scars of these tremendous visitors. They come in the summer at the time the thunder shower may be expected. They do not come every year; they do not often revisit the spot where once they fell. But the marks of such phenomena may be found in almost every mountain range, and may be heard of almost every summer. Those who have crossed the Blue Ridge by McKinney's Gap, or rather by the new Marion turnpike road near by, may see the ruin of the former road, torn up and forever made impassable by such a solid and sudden fall of water as cut down deep into the bowels of the mountain, thence sweeping down in such a roaring flood that no vestige of a road was left; only a torn and mutilated surface of a mountain side. And this so recent that nature has not yet begun to heal the wounds. At no great distance upon the same mountain side, a few years after, another fall took place, and in a short time thereafter the little valley at the foot was flooded, and the ploughs left standing in the field while the ploughmen took their noonday meal were swept away and all their summer's labor toiled in vain.

The most remarkable concurrence of these tremendous visitations took place on June 15th, 1876. There was heavy rain all over Western North Carolina and Northern Georgia; throughout the day rain that fell in sheets and not in drops. During that day there is recorded evidence of the fall of at least twenty-five water spouts, extending over a length of many miles. That was the day when so much ruin was wrought on the Air line road, and travel cut off from Atlanta so many days. Every stream that empties into the Savannah river has its rise in the region visited by the water spouts, and all became so suddenly full that nothing could withstand their violence. Culverts, embankments, bridges, all gave way, and the track was nothing but a ruin.

Gen. Clingman investigated with great accuracy and industry the scene of one of the most remarkable of these spouts, and deduced from this the character of the whole, proving it to be a well defined water spout. This fell on Fishhawk mountain, a shapely peak about 3,800 feet high, in Macon county, ten miles perhaps from Franklin. This caused an instantaneous rise of the Tessentee river, and a smaller stream flowing into it, bearing upon its bosom huge trees and logs, and sweeping down huge boulders, and subsiding as suddenly as it rose. The cause was traced back to where the water spout had fallen. There the earth was cut perpendicularly down to the solid rock, the upper side being a sharp, well defined semi-circle twelve feet across, and on its upper side cut away so sharply as to leave no doubt as to its agency. We saw about ten miles distant the vestiges of a similar one that had fallen many years ago, the spot now grown up with timber, but the marks of fall and overflow, still sharply defined. Another more recent was pointed out to us near the foot of the Fodder Stack in the Horse Cove. They may be found in many places in the mountains. They have not been attended with any loss of life, nor, in the mountain wilderness, with sensible loss of property, though on streams below, as in the case of the Air Line road, the damage is sometimes great. They do not occur every year. In 1847, on the 7th day of July, fourteen fell on the Fires' Mountain in Clay county, the tracks of which were subsequently visited by Mr. Silas McDowell. We will not, like General Clingman, try to offer a solution. He could not find a satisfactory one. We know we can offer no reasons better than his.—*Asheville Citizen.*

Republican Illiteracy.

Some of our Republican contemporaries and the politicians of their party are fond of asserting that "the negro question" still lives. So it does. But its vitality is not the vitality they would infuse into it.

"The great Republican party cannot desert the colored man whom it set free until he is secure in his right to vote," is the cry. But the Constitution has settled all that. The right of the negro to vote is guaranteed by the Constitution. As soon as the chains of slavery were removed the colored man was not only given the franchise but led to the ballot-box and made to vote for the Republican party. To-day he is free to vote for whatever party he prefers. So that feature of the negro question is as dead as Julius Cæsar. The Republicans have no right to force the negro to the polls or to compel him to vote at all, especially to compel him to vote their ticket.

All that is left of the negro question relates to the duty of educating the colored people and making them capable of intelligently discharging their duties as citizens of the United States. That is the mission of the Democracy. It is especially the mission of Southern Democrats, who live in the States with negroes as their fellow-citizens and to whose interests, social, financial, moral and political, the education of that large portion of the population is of vital importance. But it is a duty shared in by the whole United States, for while the ballot cast by intelligence is a public advantage the ballot misused by ignorance is a public evil and danger.

The load of ignorance with which the Southern States have been burdened will be seen from the statistics of illiteracy in the census of 1880, after fifteen or sixteen years of emancipation, and its accompanying opportunity for the education of the race.

In Alabama, of the whole colored population of ten years of age and upwards, the returns show 80 6 per cent. unable to write; in Arkansas, 75.0 per cent.; in Delaware, 57.7 per cent.; in Florida, 70.7 per cent.; in Georgia, 81 6 per cent.; in Kentucky, 70.04 per cent.; in Louisiana, 79.1 per cent.; in Maryland, 59 6 per cent.; in Mississippi, 45 2 per cent.; in Missouri, 53.9 per cent.; in North Carolina, 77.4 per cent., in South Carolina, 78.5 per cent.; in Tennessee, 71.7 per cent.; in Texas, 75.4 per cent., in Virginia, 73.7 per cent., and in West Virginia, 55.0 per cent.

The number of schools for colored children in those States and the total colored population in 1880 were as follows:

STATE.	*No. of Colored Schools.*	*Colored Population.*
Alabama	1,525	600,103
Arkansas	601	210,666
Delaware	50	26,442
Florida	301	126,690
Georgia	1,688	725,133
Kentucky	823	271,451
Louisiana	479	483,655
Maryland	436	210,230
Mississippi	2,147	650,291
Missouri	558	145,350
North Carolina	2,146	531,277
South Carolina	1,205	604,332
Tennessee	1,179	403,151
Texas	1,507	393,384
Virginia	1,256	631,616
West Virginia	122	25,886

The total amount of money available for all public schools, white and colored, elementary and high, in the Southern States in 1880 was: in Alabama, $430,131; in Arkansas, $382,637; Delaware, $172,455; Florida, $117,724; Georgia, $653,464; Kentucky, $1,162,944; Louisiana, $455,758; Maryland, $1,395,284; Mississippi, $679,475; Missouri, 33,092,332; North Carolina, $383,709; South Carolina, $367,259; Tennessee, $786,088; Texas, $782,735; Virginia, $889,862, and West Virginia, $720,967.

The highest percentage of illiteracy is in Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana and South Carolina. The population of these States in 1880 was, in Georgia, 1,542,180; Alabama, 1,262,505; Louisiana, 939,946, and South Carolina, 995,577. California in 1880, with a population of 864,694, spent $3,031,014 on public schools; Connecticut, with a population of 622,700, spent $1,335,234; Kansas, with a population of 996,000, expended $1,819,561; Minnesota, with a population of 780,773, spent $1,700,000; New Jersey, with a population of 1,131,000, spent over $2,000,000, and Wisconsin, with a population of $1,315,000, expended on public schools $2,163,800.

This ignorance among the colored citizens of the country must be destroyed. The crime of giving these poor, uneducated people the right to vote before they were fit to exercise the privilege rests with the Republicans. To take the negro by the hand, to educate him, improve him and make a better man is the duty and the mission of the Democracy. The Southern States must be aided by the Government in educating the negroes, but aided without interfering with their domestic privileges and rights. If the Government should give $100,000,000 for this purpose it would be more patriotic, more beneficial, more democratic than to squander it in pension jobs and river and harbor schemes. We are in favor of a liberal appropriation by a Democratic Congress, under a Democratic President, to aid all needy States in the good work of educating the negro under their own State authorities and in their own way.—*N. Y. World.*

The campaign of 1884, says the New York *World*, begins early. At the Department of Justice the rumors of Southern outrages, bullets, bowie-knives, masks and other electioneering ghost stories are already ground out. Have the promises of a Congressional investigation aroused the energies of this department?

Chacun a Son Gout.

When Strephon sees a blushing cheek
In sweet conceits his soul doth speak;
And with a soft esthetic sigh
He would be were a butterfly.

Perchance with less poetic grace,
I, bending o'er a blushing face
Coyly concealed behind a fan,
Am quite content to be a man.
Walter Learned in the Century.

OBSERVER.

E. J. HALE, Editor and Proprietor.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THURSDAY,.....JULY 26, 1883.

TAXATION AND POLITICS.

In the last issue of this paper we gave our view of what we thought to be the proper attitude of the democratic party on the subject of federal taxation, which was simply a statement of the traditional attitude of the party on this supreme political subject. The platform on which Mr. Tilden was elected and the platform on which General Hancock was defeated alike declared for a tariff for revenue only. The phraseology of the platform of the North Carolina democracy, which declared for a tariff for revenue "with incidental protection," in our estimation was merely used to interpret the meaning of the simpler expression; and to point out by a short phrase, readily seized upon and remembered, the *effect* upon the manufacturing interests, as well as the *meaning*, of a "tariff for revenue only." Such may not have been the purpose of the authors of the expression; but the signification of the word "incidental" is simply "accidental," "without design," "not necessary to the chief purpose." But the moment a customs rate on importations is imposed, protection in some degree follows; and such protection is both incidental and constitutional.

The tariff declaration of the recent Ohio democratic Convention, however, while sharply defined from that of the Ohio republicans, which plainly declares for protection as the chief object of the tariff, makes some concession to the prevalent Ohio notion on this subject, in that it favors the "encouragement of productive industries at home." This is not strictly democratic doctrine; but it is a subject of hearty congratulation that our friends in the naturally republican State of Ohio have felt their footing sure enough to go as far as they have. And the step taken by the Ohio democracy assures an attitude by the democracy in national convention at least as far advanced.

But the signs of the times are that, whatever the differences of the Captains of Fifties, and of the Centurions and their commanders, now, the party, when next it sets its army in the field, will not change its flag; and that its flag will bear the traditional device, "A tariff for revenue only."

It does not follow, however, that in advocating a "tariff for revenue only," the democratic party means violently to destroy the vast capital invested, in this way or in that, on the faith of the Government's policy for the past twenty years. By what processes the just and constitutional "tariff for revenue only" shall be reached, from the present destructive policy—which, designed to make the rich richer and the poor poorer, is at last recoiling upon its authors so that even the New England mills fail to be protected by its protection—we may not further inquire at this moment, but content ourselves with the reflection that the conduct of the vast change and the determination of its details will be in the hands of statesmen fresh from the people and well trained in considering their best interests. But, to those who care to investigate some approved methods of reaching this end, the tariff compromise of Mr. Clay in 1833, which provided for a *graduat* return to the constitutional tariff, will be found a subject well worth study at the present time.

CONSTRUCTION OF THE CAPE FEAR & YADKIN VALLEY RAILWAY—AND, ITS SEQUENCES.

What may be regarded as the final step in the preliminaries of the construction of the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway was taken on Friday last. On that day, in obedience to the call of the President, the stockholders met here for the purpose of considering a contract which the directors had entered into with "The North State Improvement Company." This provides for the entire construction and equipment of the road from the South Carolina line to Greensboro within twelve months from the date of contract—the use of the best quality of steel rail, 50 lbs. to the yard; the delivery and employment of the best rolling stock and equipment to be had; the construction of all depots and warehouses; and every requisite for the completion and operation of the road beween the points named. It was not necessary that the approval of the stockholders should be obtained, as the directors were authorized by them at the meeting of April 5th to enter into such contract for the road's construction and equipment as they might deem proper. But President Gray sought the opportunity of submitting the contract to the stockholders in open meeting, here at the company's head quarters, that he might couple with it an offer on the part of "The North State Improvement Company" (otherwise known as "the syndicate") to cancel the contract if any person or body of persons would undertake to do the work on better terms for the company. No such person or persons appearing, the stockholders, *nem. con.* cut of the 6,800 votes represented, approved the action of the directors and the contract.

A delegation from South Carolina, whose purpose was to secure the extension of the road to Bennettsville, attended the meeting, and the board of directors was authorized to enter into such contract with this representative delegation as might be proper. A contract was thereupon made and signed by and in behalf of the "South Carolina Pacific Railway Company" and the "Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railway Company" whereby the latter agrees, within twelve months, to complete also this road—the same being in effect an extension of the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley—from the South Carolina line to Bennettsville.

The purpose of the moneyed men who compose the "syndicate" has been and is, of course, to make money by the use of their money in this undertaking: and we believe, as we certainly hope, that the terms of the contract will enable them to do so. The purpose of those who were, before April 5th, the private stockholders, and of the citizens of this town and county, has been and is to secure their interest by the building of the road: and we are quite as certain of the speedy consummation of this as of the other—which, we may remark, is putting the case as strongly as need be.

But the completion of the greater portion of the main stem itself and of the branch road from here to Bennettsville thus assured, what vast possibilities to us of Fayetteville and to others who may be wise enough to seize the opportunity of connection with us, present themselves as the likely outcome of this first step, so carefully directed, so well planted at last on sure ground! One does not idly forecast the future who predicts the speedy extension of the Bennettsville branch to Augusta, in Georgia, by way of Camden and Columbia, S. C.; and, using roads already built, the filling up of the gaps between Fayetteville and Norfolk by way of Goldsboro, Snow Hill, Edenton and Elizabeth City. Here will be the fulfilment of the dream of a lifetime for many of us—an air line, virtually, from Norfolk to Augusta, free in winter from snow and ice; in summer, far enough from the coast and malarial low-country to be a healthful and pleasant passenger highway; and shorter than any route now in operation or possible of construction between those very important cities.

But the main stem between Fayetteville and Mt. Airy is directed towards that El Dorado of all the East and West waterways and railways of the Atlantic States, the great Northwestern cities. The foresight of De Witt Clinton enabled New York City, through the Erie Canal, quickly to catch up with and to pass her great Pennsylvanian rival; Philadelphia, in turn, in large measure recovered herself by pushing through the Alleghanies that marvel of enterprise and railway perfection, the Pennsylvania road; Baltimore springs forward under the influence of riches from the same fruitful source brought to her wharves over her Baltimore and Ohio; Montreal is shaking off the sleepiness of the old French town of twenty years ago, as she draws life from the same quarter through the Welland Canal and the Grand Trunk Railway; our neighbor, Richmond, not long since the half burnt and languishing ex-Confederate capital, is rapidly becoming one of the notable commercial cities of the land, in consequence of her gaining access to this same storehouse through the doorway of the Chesapeake and Ohio; and Charleston will not wait long for the realization of her long-deferred hopes by means of one or other of her projected lines through Western North Carolina.

Now, from the Mt. Airy end of the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway, connections with this wealth-giving Northwest will speedily and surely be made. And from *this* end deep water within our own borders is sought. Where shall it be found—at Beaufort or Wilmington? It will be found at one or other. Where found will be the seat of a great export and import trade; and by way of the once feebly struggling Western Railroad, and through the ancient capital of Fayetteville—still the head of navigation, and then become a railroad, commercial and manufacturing centre—will be realised the vast scheme of Dr. Caldwell, the De Witt Clinton of North Carolina, in a central Carolinian highway, by which, more speedily than by any other, the wealth of the Northwest shall find its way to seaboard.

THE GREAT STRIKE.—The most wide-spread strike on record is that of the operators of the great telegraph corporation known as the Western Union. The strike is caused by the corporation's refusing to accede to the following demands of the operators:

1st. The abolition of Sunday work except where it is done voluntarily, and then the operator to be paid $2.00 per day.

2d. A reduction in the number of hours of work each day and night, 8 hours instead of 9 to be a day's work for day operators, and 7 instead of 8 for night operators.

3d. Fifteen per cent advance on all salaries, and female operators, when performing the same work, shall receive the same pay as men.

4th. Line men to be paid $85 per month and helpers $50, eight hours to be considered a day's work. The operators claim that while their wages have been steadily decreasing, their work has been increasing, and upon this ground justify their action.

It is difficult to forecast the issue. The strikers and the company each profess to be able to hold out. Meanwhile the sympathy of the public is with the former.

It is difficult, says the Baltimore *Sun*, to overestimate the proportion of the water to the cash in the amount of capital on which the Western Union is paying dividends. Beginning in 1858 with a paid-up capital of under $400,000, the scrip dividend that year was 447.7 per cent. Four years later, water was further added to the extent of 27.26 per cent. In 1863 two more dividends of 133.33 per cent. brought the nominal capital up to $7,950,000. Thus in five years $7,500,000 of dividends over and above ordinary dividends had been received by stockholders. For the purchase of the Pacific Telegraph Company's franchises, stock was issued for $1,279,260; for the United States Company, $7,216,300; for the American Company, $11,833,100; for the American Union, $15,000,000; for the Atlantic and Pacific, $8,400,000, besides $15,000,000 of stock for the issue of which the courts are now calling the Western Union to account. It is asserted that of these $58,000,000 "not more than $12,000,000 represented actual investment." Of the present nominal capital of $80,000,000 "certainly more than half represents nothing but water." This fact it is which disposes the public to decline to sympathize with the Western Union in its troubles. Having it in its power either to increase the w ges of its employes or charge less for messages it does neither, but waters its stock so as to absorb its extra profits in new dividends.

NORTHERN VIGOR AND SOUTHERN INDOLENCE.—Elsewhere is printed an excellent article on this subject copied from the New Orleans *Times-Democrat*. We have had occasion, heretofore, to express our belief that the average North Carolinian is the richest man of his class in the world; and we are glad to be reinforced by our able Southern contemporary. So-called wealth depends on its value—what is generally termed its purchasing power. The filling of the belly is the first thing that drives to labor; and while the momentum of present civilization and the inertia of settled ways might hold man up for several centuries, there is little doubt that, if this driving force were removed, he would crawl into his hole at the approach of winter and remain there until the period of hibernation passed.

The North Carolinian did not formerly work as hard as his Northern fellow-countryman simply because the Lord gave him a better land to live in.

FAYETTEVILLE AND THE CAPE FEAR.

The Charleston correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun*, who is visiting Fayetteville, writes to that journal from this town as follows:

* * * * * * *

Travelers from Charleston may reach Fayetteville via Atlantic Coast Line to Wilmington, thence by steamer up the Cape Fear river. The Cape Fear presents some points of striking interest. It is unsurpassed among Southern rivers for the singular crookedness of its course; it is a sort of "crank" among streams, "winding in and winding out," sometimes seeming to run backward, then making bold and sudden turns dangerous to navigation: then, as in mere wantonness, unfolding its sinuous coils and presenting a lovely clear stretch of water for a mile or two.

There is a strange, weird fascination about the scenery of Southern forests and Southern water courses, a fascination, perhaps, unique in its character. At many points, especially in the far South, we seem to encounter the "forest primeval." Tall pines rear their heads and spread out their imploring arms; the luxuriant Southern moss covers their barren limbs with its graceful festoons; sometimes wild bower wreaths hang their "waving tracery" over these forest monarchs; cypress knees, guarled and fantastic in shape, enhance the varied blending of elements; nature reigns in rank prodigality and with an almost tropical richness. Fayetteville at the head of steamboat navigation on the Cape Fear, was, in the days before the war, a thriving, prosperous town of four or five thousand inhabitants. In the closing stages of the civil war it underwent all the horrors of fire and sword.

No town in the South, except, perhaps, Columbia, was more systematically and thoroughly laid waste and desolated. It was the seat of the principal armory of the Confederacy, removed from Harper's Ferry in the summer of 1861, which, together with its invincible loyalty to the Confederate cause, rendered it the devoted object of special visitation at the hands of Sherman's army. It has begun, however, to show signs of reviving life, and with the completion of the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railroad, bids fair to regain more than its ancient importance as a centre of trade and commercial activity. It may interest the student of romance, as well as history, to be reminded that Fayetteville was at one time the temporary home of the Scottish heroine, Flora McDonald, whose name and memory are so intimately associated with the melancholy story of the later Stuarts.

Educational progress is marked and decided in this State. The Fayetteville graded school is conspicuous for the thoroughness and the excellence of its work. The genuine interest manifested in the subject by the most enlightened class of our Southern population is a hopeful indication. School committees for the most part consist of capable, intelligent gentlemen, devoted to the promotion of education, and inspired by no expectation of political or personal aggrandisement.

PETRIFACTION.—Our correspondent at Rockfish refers elsewhere again to the subject of petrifaction. In the writer's day, an excellent elementary treatise on Geology was in use at the University, the work of Dr. Hitchcock, President of Amherst. We do not know that, in the "improvement" of science, any better explanation of the process of petrifaction has been arrived at than is contained in that book.

Says the author:

The process of petrifaction goes on at the present day to some extent, wherever an animal or vegetable substance is buried for a long time in a deposit containing a soluble mineral substance that may become a mineralizer.

De la Beche says:

Petrifaction consists in the substitution, more or less complete, by chemical means, of mineral for animal or vegetable matter.

D' Orbigny, one of the ablest of palæontologists states the theory of petrifaction as follows:

In all cases of petrifaction chemistry acts a part. In many instances galvanism and electro-magnetism are concerned; especially where the organic substance is converted into crystalline matter. The juxtaposition of mineral matters forms galvanic combinations, that produce the requisite currents.

THE NEW LINE THROUGH THE BLUE RIDGE.—From "Jellico, Tennessee and Kentucky," Professor Henry E. Colton writes to the Knoxville *Tribune* concerning the new Asheville route, as follows:

The dating of this may be thought strange, yet in exactly which of the two States one should locate this new city would be hard to decide. The postoffice is in Tennessee and the hotel is in Kentucky, and the rapidly increasing houses are indiscriminately arranged on either side of the line. Jellico is the point on the new Knoxville and Louisville railroad where the State line is crossed, and where the lines of East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia, and of the Louisville and Nashville unite. A few years ago it was fairly a good farm, now it is a thriving little town with many neatly-built and painted houses, and still more in progress. That it has a great future there is no doubt. In a beautiful valley between the Pine and Jellico mountains, where the soil is fertile, with an elevation of 970 feet above the sea, hence a pleasant summer climate, while on both sides these mountains are striped with varied seams of coal, and being the virtual terminus of two great railroad lines connecting the greatest cities of the North and West, it will be a wonder if the day does not soon come when its inhabitants will be numbered by the thousands.

Perhaps on no other line of railroad in the Union can the conductors of the passenger trains be said to be as cosmopolitan as on the East Tennessee division of this route. They eat their breakfast in Kentucky, their dinner in East Tennessee, and sup and sleep in North Carolina; returning they eat breakfast in North Carolina, dinner and supper in Tennessee and sleep in Kentucky.

The completion of this route undoubtedly opens up a new future for Southeast Kentucky, East Tennessee and Western North Carolina. Knoxville is now in 266 miles of Louisville. The trains leave the latter city at 6:30 P. M., and reach Knoxville at 9:30 A. M. next day. From Knoxville they go on to Warm Springs, N. C., reaching there at 2:30 and connect for Asheville, Salisbury, Charlotte, Raleigh and Wilmington, N. C., Columbia and Charleston, S. C. The distance from Louisville to Raleigh and Wilmington as also to Charlotte and Salisbury is shortened over 180 miles, and the completion of the Spartanburg and Asheville railroad, of which there are only fifteen miles to build, will very materially shorten the distance to Columbia and Charleston.

IN THE MOUNTAINS.

Gravity and Fun in the Normal School—Indian Relics, in Stock and to Order—And other matters.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE OBSERVER.]

FRANKLIN, July 14, 1883.

MR. EDITOR:—As I am too far away to hear those criticisms I mentioned, I believe I will take the advice of the superintendent of the Franklin Normal and "write to the paper" of my county, "giving an account of what we are doing here."

So to begin at the beginning: the Normal was formally opened by Gov. Robinson in a pleasant little address, introducing the teachers to the students and the community. Every body was there—came prepared to be pleased, and were pleased. The honorable Professors then addressed the audience, each giving his ideas about the usefulness of Normals in general, and his hopes for this one in particular. Of course they poked a little fun at each other, and made every one feel satisfied that they were going to do their best to make Franklin Normal a success.

There is a lady here who is teaching in the Normal, and some of the authorities seemed to expect that she ought to talk too, her predecessor having "made a regular speech." Would you believe that a woman with a chance to talk would have declined such a good chance to air her opinions?

Just to think how she might have spoken "Woman's Rights" in the faces of all these school authorities, and old heads of Macon families! But not a word did she have to say—only looked as if she thought she had a right to hold her tongue when she chose.

After so much "speechifying," people began to have a gaunt and hungry air—the bell rang, and the crowd adjourned to dinner.

Next morning work began in earnest, and is still going on without any flagging. I have never seen the students look listless or uninterested except when they are called upon during the "question hour" to assert themselves. Then they seem afraid to speak before such "potent, grave and reverend seniors."

I find that we are on historic ground here. This was the site of an Indian settlement, and this section was trumped over, and fought over, during the wars between us and the mother. It is also a pretty good place to get Indian relics, because if one can't find them in "the mound," on the mountains, or in the valleys—why there's an old Indian above who makes 'em.

The mound is a real curiosity. Approaching the village it is seen from the road and would strike one instantly. In a level wheat field and about a hundred yards from the river, it rises to the height of twenty feet or more—is oblong and is about a hundred feet through at its base. Some time ago some relic hunters dug into it, and found some scraps of pottery, a few bones, and I believe some beads—but they were wofully disappointed. Just now its treasure consists of a fine crop of wheat, which the reapers were cutting upon it when I first saw it. It has only been cleared a few years—having had large trees upon it. Mr. Allman, our host, believes it was raised by a race who were here before the Indians. He gives other facts in support of his theory of Indian predecessors, which I will state hereafter.

In the mean time I wish to say that altogether this is a grand section of the world, and I am sorry that we did not all come along later, that we might see it fully developed. If its present is the "green tree" what will it be in "the dry?"

The trees are hanging with fruit. Raspberries are wild in abundance, growing along fences, and hanging over rocks along the roadside. Blackberries, now in season, are plenty as "Wicked William" found them centuries ago, and I believe chickens must grow on trees—for they appear to have them in abundance—anyhow they come to our table three times a day—in good company too, I assure you.

If you are weary of the world outside, and wish to have just the best time without any fuss of a fancy hotel, come up to Mrs. Allman. She will take the best care of you, and feed you well, while Mr. Allman will keep you laughing with his dry jokes. Between them, you are bound to grow fat.

We haven't seen the Mica mines yet. There is one within walking distance, but it is not worked at present. We have a plan to go to the mines next Saturday. If nothing prevents we expect to have a jolly trip. Till then, good bye.

S. A. T.

"Turn the Rascals Out."

The editor, who formulated this campaign shibboleth has provoked more intense and general indignation than he could possibly have anticipated. Why it is we do not know, but it seems to be a fact, nevertheless, that almost everybody in office finds marching orders for himself in the expression, "Turn the rascals out."

The familiar story of General Gallopade and the twenty "colonels" at Willard's illustrates the universality with which officeholders have applied this maxim to themselves. "Take a drink, colonel?" said General G., and instantly one score of "colonels" moved by company front towards the bar, each one cheerfully responding, "Thank you, don't care if I do."

But General Gallopade had intended his invitation for only one of the twenty, and this terse maxim, so far as it applies to changes in the incumbents of offices, strikes no honest man—it hits only "the rascals."

True, in turning the rascals out, it will be necessary to dislodge the party that is responsible for them, and which will owe its retirement to their misdeeds. But honest men need find no cause for personal condemnation nor for supposing that they are personally disgraced by the failure of their party to hold on to power forever and a day.

Who are the rascals who are to be turned out, and to insure whose exit the defeat of their party is necessary? There are about 105,000 men in executive offices. That a majority of these are honest and capable may be fairly assumed. But there are bad men in every department of the public service. There are men in office, not only in Washington, but all over the country, who would not be trusted by their neighbors with half the responsibilities that the Government has placed in their hands. There are some thousands of men who hold offices that were given to them as payment for dirty work. Among these are rascals that will be turned out and kept out; for the era of reform is here, and public offices will not much longer be used as currency to pay political debts.

Officeholders who act upon the theory that their first duty is to the party, and who give to the work marked out by the bosses the time for which the people pay, are getting money that they do not earn and never intended to earn. These are dishonest men. They must go.

Officials who get or try to get fees for services not rendered—as is the case with some hundreds under the Department of Justice—are among the rascals who are going to be put out.

Officials who use public funds to aid their party, whether in Virginia, as exposed by Dezendorf, or in Michigan, as related by Jay Hubbell, or in any State or locality—these are some of the precious rascals who must join the procession.

Officials who, on any pretext, use public property for personal pleasure or profit belong to the class whose exit is demanded. It is a numerous class, and it has flourished and grown bolder and bolder year after year. But—it must go.

Officials who conspire with outsiders to defraud the Government in purchasing supplies constitute a dangerous and, we have reason to believe, a numerous class of the rascals that are to be turned out.

All officials of all departments and branches who are dishonest or unfaithful, who will not give and do not intend to give fair service to the Government, who look upon office as a personal pequisite rather than a public trust—all such should prepare for the exodus.—*Wash. Post.*

The total visible supply of cotton for the world is 2,141,248 bales, of which 1,421,748 are American; against 1,785,093 and 872,693, respectively, last year. Receipts of cotton at all interior towns 4,292; receipts from the plantations 4,685; crop in sight 6,928,646.

The Truth About Mr. Tilden

For some weeks past the readers of the newspapers have been confused by the publication of the most contradictory and irreconcilable statements concerning the health of Mr. Tilden. One day they would be assured in the most positive terms that he was a physical and mental wreck, another day that he was the picture of vigor and health. As Mr. Tilden no longer continues those horseback rides which formerly attracted so much attention, and as he refuses to be interviewed by the reporters, the public have had no other alternative than to guess at the possible truth amid the varying and conflicting statements.

As the health of Mr. Tilden is a question of deep solicitude and national interest, the *World* has felt it a duty to keep its readers acquainted with the latest information relating to it, without, however, guaranteeing the accuracy of the information printed in other papers. In this spirit we printed some three weeks ago the letter written to the Philadelphia *Record*, in which Mr. McLean's name was used as an authority for otherwise unsupported statements, and Mr. McLean's repudiation of those statements. We printed also the remarkable letter in which Mr. Watterson describes himself as worn out by the attempt to keep up with the activity of the venerable but unwearied statesman. We published also the story of the Southern Congressman given in the Washington *Sunday Herald*, in which Mr. Tilden was described as "a man in the last stages of decay." This Southern Congressman said that he had traveled in the train with Mr. Tilden, who had to be helped into the car by his servant and helped to his seat by him; he was unable to speak distinctly, unable to help himself, constantly falling into cat-naps, slipping from his seat, needing assistance, needing water, and unable even to step into his low coupe at the station, into which he was lifted by two servants.

We republished these articles without guarantee and also without prejudice, merely because they appeared in reputable papers and related to a subject which, as we have said, is of interest to the public.

Now for the truth.

The editor of the *World* accidentally enjoyed the pleasure of Mr. Tilden's company while the latter came in yesterday from Yonkers. We are prepared to dispose alike of the sensational stories of Mr. Tilden's extreme weakness and of the equally sensational stories of his exceptional vigor.

In the first place, Mr. Tilden must be an early riser, as he boarded the train which leaves Tarrytown a few minutes after eight. In the next place, Mr. Tilden was not accompanied by any servant. In the third place, Mr. Tilden's walk is perfectly easy and his figure more erect than that of most people of his age.

He walked down the aisle of one of the ordinary cars quietly and naturally. With his plain straw hat, his clean-shaven face, he attracted no more attention than any other of the thousand elderly business men who come into New York on the morning trains of the Hudson River road.

As to his health, we are not prepared to give a physician's diagnosis nor a physician's certificate. But if clearness of complexion and brightness of the eye are safe indications Mr. Tilden is certainly as healthy a man as he was seven years ago. His complexion is certainly fresher and healthier and his look has no indication of weakness about it.

The partial paralysis or palsy or nervous affection, or whatever it is, of his right arm and hand, continues, and he is probably unable to make any efficient use of that arm. But as for his going to sleep or slipping from his seat or needing assistance, it is absurd. The "Southern Congressman's" description is so evidently borrowed from Dickens's description of Grandfather Smallweed as not to need notice.

Mr. Tilden's voice has not changed noticeably. It is hardly strong enough to be heard across the roar and rattle of a railroad train speeding by the cuts and hillsides, but his voice was never strong. When a man habitually talks in a low tone of voice as Mr. Tilden has done always, it is a sign that his vocal muscles and organs are not strong. A low voice is a type of character, just as a loud voice is a type of another kind of character. At no point of his life could Mr. Tilden have been a loud-voiced speaker like one of Shakespeare's "robustious, periwig-pated fellows," but his enunciation is not affected in any way, and, except when his voice was drowned by the noise of the train, his remarks reached his hearer.

He talked freely and fluently; whatever impairment his body may have suffered his mind is as clear as ever. His memory is remarkably retentive and accurate, extending to trifling incidents that one would hardly expect him to recall. He talked about politics, about the Electoral Commission, the dangers of interviewing and other natural topics of a half hour's ride. There is no doubt that he still maintains the same keen interest in and intelligent attention to politics and to business.

Is he a candidate for the Presidency?

He does not look like a man who was worrying himself about it.

But we are inclined to think that Mr. Tilden is not very angry to hear himself talked about for the nomination. In fact, we rather judge from his healthy complexion that he could be persuaded to serve another term.—*N. Y. World.*

The Presidential Turveydrop.

President Arthur is the Turveydrop of civil-service reform. Whenever the subject comes before him, officially or unofficially, his deportment is a study for an artist. A delegation of Georgia politicians has been at the White House to solicit certain changes in the Federal offices in that State. The President, with his left hand in the bosom of his vest and his right arm gracefully extended, informed his Georgia visitors that, being heartily, sincerely, irrepressibly in favor of civil-service reform, he can make no removal—"except for cause—except for cause!" Then our President removed his hand from his vest and fanned himself gently with a white cambric pocket-handkerchief.

This is the same Chester A. Arthur whom the New York political ward-workers used to call "Chet," and who was turned out of the Custom-House by President Hayes because, according to the President's letter to the Senate, he had regarded the duties of his office as "of subordinate importance to his partisan work," and had "made the Custom-House a centre of partisan political management."

The same Chester A. Arthur of whose official acts as Collector of the Port of New York John Sherman, then Secretary of the Treasury, reported to the fraudulent President "that many persons have been regularly paid on his rolls who rendered little or no service; that the expenses of his office have increased while collections have been diminishing; that bribes or gratuities in the nature of bribes have been received by his subordinates; that efforts to correct these abuses have not met his support, and that he has not given to the duties of his office the requisite diligence and attention."

The same Chester A. Arthur who has sanctioned the employment of George Bliss as special counsel in the Star-route prosecutions and the payment to that lawyer, of the enormous and unjustifiable fee of $50,000.

The same Chester A. Arthur whose removal from the Collectorship was confirmed by the Republican Senate on the implied charge of venality, and who openly eulogized Dorsey for corrupt campaign work and bribery in 1880.

The same Chester A. Arthur who in his letter of acceptance as a candidate declared that no new man should be appointed to an office without the recommendations of experience and of tried capacity and honesty, and who in his practice as President appointed an untried political office-seeker from the whiskey-making State of Kentucky as Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

Chester A. Arthur is a bland, courteous gentleman, a very good, shrewd politician, a jolly companion and an expert fisherman. But he does not show well as a civil-service reformer. It is not his role. He is a keen local politician, and he knows how to "take care of the boys." But a civil-service reformer? Pah! No hypocrisy, Mr. Arthur!—*N. Y. World.*

NORTHERN VIGOR AND SOUTHERN INDOLENCE.—A northern paper, unidentified in the extract before us, has the following remarks upon the Bostonian and New-Yorker settlements in East Florida:

"Twelve degrees of latitude separate Boston from St. Augustine, but it is an easy and pleasant sail down our noble Atlantic coast from one point to the other, and the stiff Bostonian feels his rigidity bending before the softening climate every day of the voyage. It is said that East Florida reveals everywhere the influence and impress of a northern spirit—progress, speculation and the fondness for snug and tidy surroundings which the thrifty New Englander carries with him wherever he goes; and this imported spirit will, no doubt, make the St. John's river region such a scene of brightness and beauty as was presented in southern Italy or the Levant in ancient days. But will the northern immigrants preserve their rigid moral habits and ideas under the languid climate of the sunny and flowery land?" Will they be as stern and as unbending in latitude 30° as in latitude 42°?

"Probably not. Rob Ingersoll once said that if the Mayflower had landed in Jamaica instead of Massachusetts, the present descendant of the Puritan would be found with a crownless, broad-brimmed straw hat, a pair of ragged trousers held up with one suspender, perhaps barefooted, and with a game-cock under his arm; and the northern immigrants may find that their stern philosophy will melt before the Florida sun. Still these northern immigrants will not succumb to the semi-tropical clime till they shall have made that sluggish land feel the influence of their vigorous northern blood. The active spirit in them will last long enough to turn the banks of the St. John into one of the fairest regions on the earth."

A friend in south-western Pennsylvania—a northerner by birth and lifelong residence, but one who spent part of last winter on our Gulf coast—sends us the above, with some comments, which gently but effectually exhibit its fallacies and follies. He says:

I do not think that Col. Ingersoll takes in the situation at all. There is just as much loafing in Pittsburg as in New Orleans. There would be more loafing in the North than in the South were it not for that part of the anatomy covered by the shirt front. The stomach will not keep quiet very long, and food is less abundant in the North than in the South. Down on the Gulf Coast a man can work half time, or even quarter-time, and live well. Here he must work full-time. There is a good deal of humbug about the vigorous northern blood. The most of them work hard only until they are able to take it easy. In the South the people have better judgment—more common sense. They are philosophers, in a word, and they manage to take it easy all the time. That is to say they get along in a comfortable way without rushing and crowding. They enjoy life as well as we do; and still they work less, make less, and eat as much, and there is just where the science comes in.

Our northern friend is nearer right than Ingersoll, although he views us with almost too friendly an eye. As he justly says, there is much humbug about the "vigorous northern blood." No people in the world excel the people of the South in genuine hardihood, when they have the stimulus to make them show it, but they do not always show it. Perhaps it would be better for us if life were less easy; and yet many find it hard enough in all conscience.—*New Orleans Times-Democrat*

THE DOG QUESTION.—At the recent session of the N. C. Press Association at Waynesville, a resolution was adopted on the motion of Col. Chas. R. Jones, pledging the members of the association to continued efforts to arouse the people to the necessity of securing such legislation as will tend to the encouragement and protection of sheep husbandry. This resolution puts the press collectively on the right side of the Dog Question, and we trust good results will follow.

The Greensboro *Patriot* states that Mr. Monroe Thompson who listed the taxes in Green township, Guilford county, took a census of the dogs in that township, and reports 384 dogs, against 178 persons who pay a poll tax, a fraction over two dogs to the poll. On this showing the *Patriot* calculates 7,000 dogs to the county of Guilford alone.

Taking these figures as a basis of calculation for the whole State, there must be in North Carolina about 400,000 dogs. Few people have a correct idea of the cost of maintaining such a number of these animals. Suppose it costs $10 a year to feed a dog, the bill of the State against the canines for a single year would stand about as follows:

Dogs Dr. to State of North Carolina.

To feeding 400,000 dogs at $10 a head,	$4,000,000
" Destruction of sheep, say 10 per cent. of the whole,	100,000
" Discouragement to sheep husbandry on account of depradations of dogs,	100,000
	$4,200,000
Dogs Cr.	
By services of 200,000 dogs at $15 a year each,	$3,000,000
Balance against dogs,	$1,200,000

In the above calculation we have admitted that half the dogs, viz: two hundred thousand, perform services worth fifteen dollars a year each. This we regard as a fair allowance. But with this allowance, the balance against dogs is more than one million of dollars a year, or double the amount of the entire State taxes annually collected. How long will the people of North Carolina submit to this heavy burden?—*Hickory Press.*

BUSINESS FAILURES.—The number of business failures throughout the United States and Canada as reported during the week to R. G. Dun & Co.'s mercantile agency number 168, against 159 for the previous week. The distribution was as follows: The New England States had 15, Middle States 23, Southern States 17, Western States 50, Pacific States and Territories 25, Canada and the Provinces 28, New York city 10.

It is reported from Durban, South Africa, that Cetewayo is defeated and wounded.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

49 and 51 PERSON STREET.

Headquarters!

GEO. A. THOMSON,

Wholesale & Retail Provision Dealer and Grocer.

RAILROAD MILLS SNUFF AND HORSFORD BREAD PREPARATION AT FACTORY PRICES.

July 26, 1883. 25tf

MRS. BANKS

INTENDS leaving for the North in a few weeks to procure a first-class German Baker and Candy Maker.

July 26, 1883. 25tf

REMOVAL!

THE undersigned have removed their Book and Job Printing establishment to the Haigh Building on Hay street, where they will be pleased to receive orders for all kinds of PRINTING. Every effort will be made to please their patrons as to quality of work, while their prices will be as low as is consistent with proper care and attention bestowed. GARRETT & MYROVER.

July 26, 1883. 9-6m

Residence for Sale.

THE undersigned offers for sale on reasonable terms the lot on Russell Street, adjoining J. W. Atkinson and H. G. Hall, whereon I. B. Davis now resides.

The dwelling contains (10) ten rooms all in good repair, with good double kitchen, stable and suitable and convenient outhouses, all good as new. On the lot is a well which affords an abundant supply of good wholesome water.

This valuable property is in a good, quiet neighborhood and convenient to the Railroad for wood purposes.

For terms apply to WM. A. GUTHRIE, Att'y for Mrs. I. B. Davis.

July 20, 1883. 25tf

Teams Wanted.

TWO OR FOUR MULE TEAMS can find employment, by applying to A. B. WILLIAMS & CO.

July 26, 1883. 25tf

TIN ROOFING!

I have returned to Fayetteville, and have all the

Latest Improved Roofing Machines.

I am now fully prepared to do

All Kinds of Roofing at Short Notice.

Single Locked Soldered $5 per square—Double Locked $5.50.

All contracts made in writing. All work warranted. I. B. DAVIS.

July 26, 1883. 25tf

Laurinburgh High School,

FOR BOYS.

W. G. QUAKENBUSH, (Bingham School and University of Virginia), Principal.

T. E. CRENSHAW, (Randolph Macon); ROGER MARTIN, (Hampden Sydney), Assistants.

TUITION AND BOARD, (20 weeks), $76.00.

The ninth session will begin Monday, August 27th.

July 26, 1883. 25 t

UNION HOME SCHOOL.

FOR BOTH SEXES. NON-SECTARIAN. Practical and Thorough in its work. Prepares for College or for business pursuits.

Ample and efficient teaching force in each department. Special advantages for Penmanship, Music, Drawing, Painting, etc.

Fall Term of 1883 open 1st Monday in August. Catalogue with full particulars, furnished on application to the Principal.

JOHN E. KELLY, A. M., Union Church, N. C.

The Faculty of the University of North Carolina give certificate as follows: "The students from Union Home School have been marked by their thorough training, studious habits, and good moral character. We cheerfully commend the school."

July 26, 1883. 25-tf

WHEELER & WILSON

New No. 8.

BEST machine to buy, because it is easiest to learn; easiest to manage; most durable; does most perfect work; it has no noisy shuttle; runs the lightest, and will not endanger your health.

Wheeler & Wilson Mfg. Co.,

Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Office Market Square, next door to A. Moore's, Fayetteville, N. C.

July 26, 1883. 25-6m

Fayetteville Graded and Normal School for Whites.

THE next session of this School will open the first Monday in September.

Tuition for pupils non resident of this school district will be as follows:

1st Grade, one child, $25; two children, $50.

2d & 3d Grade, one child $25; two children, $37.50.

4th & 5th Grade, one child, $17.50; two children, $35.00.

6th, 7th & 8th Grade, one child; $12.50; two children, $20.00.

At a meeting of the Trustees of said School it was unanimously

Resolved, That no pupil outside the district be received into the school for less time than ten weeks or one quarter. In all cases tuition payable in advance, or by secured note.

CHAS. HAIGH, Ch'n Board of Trustees.

B. E. SEDBERRY, N. H. COHEN, D. MCMILLAN, } Ex. Com.

July 19, 1883. 24-tf

At Cost! At Cost! At Cost!

DESIROUS of making a change at my Clothing House, No. 30 Hay Street, adjoining the Grand Central Dry Goods Bazaar, I will offer the entire stock of

CLOTHING

for Gents, Boys and Youths,

TRUNKS, VALISES and TRAVELING BAGS,

MATTING, OIL CLOTH, etc.

at Cost for CASH only. Call in time. at GEO. BRANDT'S.

July 5, 1883 22tf

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Published every Thursday at 26 and 28 Hay Street, (Brandt's Hall.)

THURSDAY,.....JULY 26, 1883.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

One year (in advance).....$2 00
Six months " 1 00

☞ No name entered without payment, and no paper sent after expiration of time paid for.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

Advertisements will be inserted for $1.00 per square (one inch) for the first and fifty cents for each subsequent publication.

Contracts for advertising for any space or time may be made at the office of the OBSERVER, or by correspondence.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A. McBUIE—Grapes.
FESTIVAL AND SUPPER.
JAMES McNATT—Notice.
I. B. DAVIS—Tin Roofing.
J. J. BLANCHARD—Notice.
WHEELER & WILSON NEW NO. 8.
GARRETT & MYROVER—Removal.
GEO. A. THOMSON—Headquarters.
JAS. N. SMITH & CO—Fresh Seeds.
WM. A. GUTHRIE—Reside ce for Sale.
JOHN E. KELLY—Union Home School.
MRS. BANKS—Baker and Candy Maker.
A. B. WILLIAMS & CO—Teams Wanted.
W. G. QUAKENBUSH—Laurinburgh High School.

ABOUT TOWN.

NEW ENGINES.—The officers of the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway have been informed by the manufacturers that two of the engines ordered by the company are now ready for shipment, and they will probably be received here next week. Four new engines in all have been contracted for by the company.

MORE BRICK AND MORTAR.—Mr. Frank W. Thornton is getting the material ready to enlarge one of his stores on Green street, for the better convenience of Messrs. S. Sheetz & Son, who now occupy it. The extension will increase the length of the store by thirty-five feet, making it one of the most commodious buildings in town.

A SEVERE STORM.—Night before last a heavy storm from the west burst upon us at about 8 o'clock, and raged with unabated fury for a little over an hour. There was some hail at first, the wind blew with terrific force, and the lightning came in almost incessant blinding sheets, while a much-needed rain fell in torrents. The next morning shattered fences and fallen trees all over town attested the power of the tornado.

THE BUSY HUM OF INDUSTRY.—Fayetteville still has its pleasing, time honored custom of ringing its sonorous town bell at certain hours of the day and night; but she will soon be characterized also by her steam whistles, already numerous, as her shops and foundries increase.

We are pleased to note the establishment of Messrs. J. W. Johnson & Co., on Person street, as one of the stirring industries of the place. He who gives employment to labor is no less a benefactor than he who makes a sheaf of grain to grow; and Messrs. Johnson & Co. find their business increasing daily. Skilled mechanics themselves, with efficient employes, we hope that their operations may continue to enlarge. It is a good sign in any community to see the machine-shops at work in full blast.

INCREASE IN THE VALUATION OF PROPERTY.—By a comparison of the returns of the assessors for the different townships of Cumberland county, the following table of increase in valuations is compiled:

	New Val.	*Old Val.*	*Gain.*	*Pr. ct.*
Cross Creek,	$752,525;	$649,653;	$102,872;	.15
Gray's Creek,	114,112;	72,031;	40,081;	.55
Rockfish,	203,798;	158,527;	45,271;	.27
Ced. Creek,	167,344;	120,837;	46,507;	.38
Beav. Dam,	51,835;	39,434;	12,401;	.28
Quewhiffle,	65,606;	62,118;	3,488;	.05
Black River,	60,542;	43,398;	26,144,	.60
Seventy-First,	318,972;	135,962;	182,010;	1.30
Carv's Crk,	214,926;	128,438;	86,488;	.67
Flea Hill,	163,076;	136,804;	26,272;	.19
Total,	$2,119,735,	$1,548,202;	$571,534;	45.

The average gain is 45 per cent.

Little River's old valuation is 25,587.

NARROW ESCAPE FROM DROWNING.—Last Thursday afternoon Mr. Jas. D. Nott, accompanied by Miss Ann Eliza Hardie, with her nephew, little Robbie Dye, a child about four years of age, rode out to Mile Branch. They had started to return home, and the horse was at a stand in the stream drinking; Miss Hardie had alighted and was on the bank, and the child was standing in the rear part of the buggy, playing in the water with a string, when the horse started forward and the boy was plunged headlong into the creek. He must have been stunned by the fall, for he sank without a struggle, and when Miss Hardie rushed in to rescue him the little fellow was lying at the bottom with outstretched hands—a picture which will probably be photographed upon her brain for a long time. She dragged him to the surface and with great difficulty restored him to animation. It was certainly a narrow escape from death.

TO BENNETTSVILLE.—We heartily congratulate the people of both Fayetteville and the Bennettsville (S. C.) section on the recent action of the syndicate now extending the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway. A formal agreement has been made by which the road will be built within the next twelve months from Shoe Heel to Bennettsville, the citizens of that town and section subscribing one-third, and the railroad company two-thirds, of the cost of construction.

Our love for our town and people may have a tendency to narrow our views—but the kind of railroading which makes us enthusiastic is that which increases the trade and advances the material interests of Fayetteville, and adds to the thrift and prosperity of the country which it traverses.—and this result we believe we foresee in the proposed Bennettsville extension. It will put us in communication with a "garden spot"—a community of good farmers and extensive cotton planters, whose trade was very valuable to us before the war, and which will come to us again with alacrity as soon as an opportunity is presented of its doing so.

LIST OF LETTERS.—The following is a list of the letters remaining uncalled for in the Fayetteville post-office for the past week. Persons calling for any of these letters will please say, Advertised.

A—Mrs. Jennie Allen.

—Mrs. Resbybell Bramble; Miss Sally Brown; Miss Cady Brown; E. C. Blake; Miss Jane Bryant; Mrs. A. E. Buie; Miss Martha Bryant; Henry Bernard.

C—Geo. W. Carver; Mrs. S. J. Cameron; I. J. Carter; J. R. Carter.

E—Geo. Evans.

F—S. J. Faircloth.

K—Miss R. M. Keoumout.

M—J. & E. Mahoney; Cooley Monroe; Jno. C. Manuel; G. L. McKay; Miss M. Macklain; J. A. McLean; Miss Lizzie McKay; E. H. McDonald.

S—Henry Strickland; Miss May B. Stewart.

W—Jesse Watkins; Morris Williams.

AGAIN TO THE FRONT IN VIRGINIA.—That excellent organization, the LaFayette Light Infantry, has received an invitation from the Virginia State Agricultural Society to be present at their approaching Fair, and to participate in a "Competitive Drill" on Nov. 1st, 1883. The invitation has been accepted, and the company has decided to attend.

A festival will be given in Fayetteville Hall next Wednesday evening, for the benefit of the LaFayette Company, and every effort will be expended to render the entertainment pleasant.

A GOOD MAN GONE.—Chas. Hawley, the colored shoemaker, died in this town on Monday last, and his was a character which deserves some notice. He was reared a slave and belonged to the Hawley estate. In his younger days he was noted for his skill as a shoemaker, but he was afflicted with a brief period of insanity from which, it is believed, he never entirely recovered. He was a man of incorruptible honesty, and bore a high character with all who knew him. He was scrupulously neat in his person and almost courtly in manners, and for many years his erect figure attired in glossy black has been familiar on the streets on Sunday.

FARMERS' DINNER.—The Farmers' Annual Dinner will be given at Kivett's Mill, on Upper Little River, August 9th, 1883.

The invitation committee are Messrs. M. L. Byrd, T. N. McLean, R. B. Wilson, R. M. Allen, Joe Long, H. B. McLean, Mack Parker, B. B. Adams, J. D. Barnes; the basket committee, Messrs. G. W. Byrd, A. R. Wilson, J. H. Atkinson, S. N. Parker, W. G. Adams, J. L. Smith, D. S. Williams, J. W. Byrd, A. A. Cameron, M. J. McKay, Mrs. G. W. Byrd, Mrs. W. H. Allen, Mrs. B. F Shaw, Mrs. J. S. Smith, Mrs. W. G. Adams, Mrs. Willis Byrd, Miss Ellen Stewart, Miss Eliza McLean; and the Marshals, Messrs. J. A. Green, W. W. Byrd, H. B Anderson, James Parker, G. T. Adams, J. T. Johnson, N. M. Stewart, E. E Brantley.

Without meaning to disparage the proverbial excellence of the "spread" on these occasions, we may be permitted to say that the chief attraction of the present will be the address of Col. L. L. Polk.

Petrifaction—Again.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE OBSERVER.]

ROCKFISH TOWNSHIP, July 16, 1883.

MR. EDITOR:—That the process of the petrifaction of wood occurs in the manner described by some writers on natural science, seems to be an erroneous idea, for if the petrifaction follows the disintegration of the wood, it would prevent its extending towards the centre. The theory of commencing in the centre and thence extending to the outside, would not involve the physical impossibility the former does. There are numerous formations known as pyrites, which form on the outside of wood of a former age, in the same manner as sleet attaches itself to exposed objects, but do not penetrate beyond the surface. Trees that are prostrated on high land decay, but never to our knowledge become petrified. The points of elevated land where specimens are now found were doubtless once submerged. We have seen a portion of the trunk of a tree about 18 inches in diameter, and prostrated with some of its roots attached, which were also petrified. We have seen some petrifactions which were supposed to be bee or honey combs. There were little concave spots on each side at the usual distance of cells of honey combs, and being over an inch in thickness. Had they been wasp nests, the cell marks would have been convex on one side. It would seem that there have been successive floods, as it is rare that any extensive excavations are made without finding organic remains indicating former surfaces. Some years ago we saw bones of some animal, and pieces of wood taken from over 40 feet below the present surface. One of the bones appeared to be a rib about six or eight inches long. It would seem that climate has some influence on petrifactions, as it is said that they are unknown in the New England States. Years ago we heard of an honored Dr. in Hartford, Connecticut, who expressed a doubt that such formations existed. B.

The South the Seat of Cotton Manufacturing.

The chief factor of England's export trade is her cotton manufactures. The export of piece goods last year was valued at $214,723,000, a decrease of about $15,000,000. The export of cotton yarn was valued at $64,335,000, a decrease of $1,500,000. The entire export of cotton manufactures was $379,058,000, a decrease of $16,500,000. Of the piece goods and yarn, India took to the value of $104,000,000; China, $26,000,000; Turkey, $24,000,000; Italy, $10,000,000; Australia, $9,875,000; the United States, $8,810,000; and France, $8,000,000. And yet there is no reason in nature, in the laws of trade or in the philosophy of business, why England, in comparison with countries producing cotton, should weave a yard of cotton cloth. All the advantages and economies are in favor of the cotton boll being converted into the cotton fabric as near as possible to the place of its growth. England does not grow a plant, and never can. Nor does or can New England. In the close and vehement competitions of the future all this business of cotton manufacture must gravitate towards the cotton fields. The above figures, which, taking the world at large and allowing for the constantly increasing demand, may soon be doubled, give us an idea of the enormous business which the future has in store for the cotton manufacturers of our Southern States.—*Richmond (Va.) South.*

The following are the total net receipts of cotton at all the ports since September 1, 1882: Galveston, 833,767 bales; New Orleans, 1,660,789; Mobile, 310,881; Savannah, 810,356; Charleston, 565,588; Wilmington, 128,797; Norfolk, 794,510; Baltimore, 80,342; New York, 1,051,795; Boston, 190,316; Providence, 12,698; Philadelphia, 98,173; West Point, 218,114; Brunswick, 5,508; Port Royal, 10,453; Pensacola, 4,476; City Point, 4,488; Indianola, 16,106; total, 6,706,009.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

WILMINGTON, July 24—4 P. M.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—The market was firm at 33½ cents per gallon, with sales reported of 50 casks at quotations.

ROSIN—The market was steady at $1.17½ for Strained and firm at $1.25 for Good Strained, with sales reported at quotations.

TAR—The market was firm at $1.80 per bbl. of 280 lbs. with sales at quotations, an advance of 10 cents on last reports.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—The market was steady. Last sales at $1.25 for Hard and $2.40 for Yellow Dip and Virgin.

Tribute of Respect.

Inasmuch as it hath pleased the Great Chief of the Universe to remove from our Lodge our much esteemed Brother and Fellow Knight, MARTIN GRADY, by the hand of death; be it

Resolved, That while we meekly bow the head and humbly submit to the Divine decree, we are sensible of a great bereavement in the loss of our worthy brother and fellow laborer in charity.

Resolved, That we tender our sincere sympathy to the bereaved family and friends of Bro. Grady.

Resolved, That a copy of these Resolutions be spread upon the Minutes and a copy be handed to the FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

R. FRANK PETERSON, N. C.,
A. H. WATSON, R., } Com.
W. J. HOLLINGSWORTH, Con'd.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

The Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company have removed to Market Square, as will be seen by referring to their advertisement in this issue. They are here to stay, and their customers can be sure of best protection. Call and examine the new No. 8.

Who Doubts a Statement Made by Gen'ls Beauregard and Early Over Their Own Signatures?

It is easy to carp at success and accuse of dishonesty those whose moral characters for integrity, veracity and fair dealing are as unsullied as the driven snow. Now, in reply to some cavillers, actuated by motives easily seen through, Gen'ls G. T. Beauregard of La., and Jubal A. Early of Va., reaffirm and publish to the whole world over their own autographic signatures, that they in person manage and control all the monthly and semi-annual drawings of The Louisiana State Lottery, and the same are conducted with honesty, fairness and good faith toward all parties.

IF THE EXISTENCE OF WORMS IN THE intestines darkens the complexion, Is it not reasonable to suppose that their presence will ruin health? Shriner's Indian Vermifuge will destroy and expel them from the body.

Success.

Some one said nothing succeeds like success. The best preacher saves the most souls; the best farmer makes the most bread; the best lawyer protects his client; the best medicine is that which will do success fully and with the greatest certainty just what it is recommended for. "Dr. Boykin's Worm Killer" will destroy and remove worms if there be any in the body. "Everybody's Cathartic Pill" acts gently, mildly and with certainty on the liver and bowels. They are each 25 cents a bottle and are kept both in country stores and by druggists. Doctors prescribe them.

MRS. JOE PERSON'S REMEDY

WILL CURE YOU
AND
FAYETTEVILLE DRUGGISTS KEEP IT.

Fayetteville Market.

CORRECTED BY
CHARLES HAIGH,
DEALER IN
HARDWARE AND GROCERIES.

N. C. BACON—		North Carolina,	60@50
Hog Round,	12@12½	Northern,	1.00@1.25
Sides,	12@00	HIDES—	
Hams,	14@15	Flint—good	9@10
WEST. BULK MEATS—		" damaged,	5@7
Sides,	9½@10½	Dry Salt,	9@00
Shoulders,	8@9	Green,	4@5
WESTERN BACON—		IRON—	
Sides,	10@11½	American,	3½@4
Hams,	17@00	Swedes,	6@7
Shoulders,	9@10	LARD—	
BAGGING—	10@11	North Carolina,	12@14
BEEF—		Western,	10½@12
On foot,	3½@4	LEATHER—	
Dressed,	6@7	Upper,	33@35
BEESWAX—	20@22	Sole,	00@00
BUTTER—		Harness,	25@32
North Carolina,	25@35	MOLASSES—	35@45
Northern,	35@40	NAILS—	
COFFEE—		10 penny—basis	$3.75
Java,	20@30	PORK—	
Rio,	10@13	POTATOES—	
COTTON YARN—	1.00	Sweet,	@50
COTTON TIES	1.65@2.00	Irish, bush	$1.00@0.00
CHICKENS—	15@30	SALT—	1.10@0.00
EGGS—	15@00	SUGARS—	
FLOUR—		Coffee,	8½@9
N. C. Fam.	$5.25@0.00	Granulated,	11@12½
Wes. Fam.	6.00@8.00	SHEETINGS—	7½@00
FODDER—	1.00@1.10	SHUCKS—	50@65
GRAIN—		TALLOW—	6@7
Corn,—new	75@80	WOOL—	20@00
Oats,	55@00	SPIRITS—	
Rye,	80@90	Corn Whiskey,	2.00
Pease,	75@80	Rye Whiskey,	4.00
HAY—		Apple Brandy,	3.00

COTTON MARKET.

Middling	9½@00
Low Middling	00@00
Ordinary	00@00
Stained	00@00

Fayetteville Naval Stores Market.

Crude Turpentine—	
Hard	$1 10@0 00
Yellow Dip	$1.90
Virgin Dip	$2.00
Spirits	31@00 cents.
Rosin, Strained to Pale	95@2 75.

FESTIVAL AND SUPPER!

FAYETTEVILLE HALL,
Wednesday Evening, August 1st, from 6 to 12 o'clock.

PROCEEDS for the benefit of the LAFAYETTE LIGHT INFANTRY.

The friends of the command, and the public generally, are respectfully invited to attend and bestow their liberal patronage.

July 26, 1883. 1t

NOTICE.

JOEL WILLIAM BRANCHARD, aged 17 ran away from his home on the 16th of this month. I, J. J. Blanchard, his father, forbid any one to give him employment, and will be glad to receive any information concerning him.

J. J. BLANCHARD,
Savannah, Cumberland Co., N. C.
July 26, 1883. 1tpd

NOTICE.

JIM HOOPER, a negro boy who was bound to me, ran away on or about the 4th of July; and all persons are hereby warned against employing, trading with or in any manner harboring him. A reward of FIVE DOLLARS will be paid for his delivery to me or confinement in jail where I can reach him.

JAMES McNATT,
Fayetteville, N. C.
July 26, 1883. 25tf

Fresh Turnip and Cabbage Seeds.

A FRESH supply of BUIST'S TURNIP and CABBAGE SEEDS just received and for sale at our Drug Store.

JAS. N. SMITH & CO.
Fayetteville July 26, 1883. 25-2t

Grapes! Grapes!!

THE TOKAY VINEYARD is now shipping grapes, and is prepared to fill all orders for the different varieties as they come in season.

A. McBUIE, Agent.
July 16, 1883. 1t

Fruit Jars,

By the Case or Retail.

KEROSENE STOVES, with wicks to suit. Drive-Well Pumps and Pipes. Steam Fittings, at

TILLINGHAST'S.
July 19, 1883. 24-4t

1883. A. S. Huske & Co 1883.

CIGARS.

BRANDS KEPT IN STOCK:

Jeannette,	Fairy Belle,
L. Q. C. L.,	Kids,
Huske & Co.,	Tomahawk,
Taffy,	G. M. T. & Co.,
Henry Clay,	Snowy Ash,
Club,	Sweetheart,
Lady Washington,	Excelsior,
La Belle Creole,	Wavelets,
Morning Dawn,	Rat Tail.

Smoking Tobacco.

Banner,	Sitting Bull,
Devon,	Blackwell's Durham.
Durham Long Cut,	

Chewing Tobacco.

Grand Turk Plug,	A. A. A. A.,
Our Q,	Lily Rose,
Cottage Home,	Snuff,
Corn Dodger,	Nellie May,
Maggie Dalton,	Slap Jack,
Liberty Point,	Gold Fig,
Luxury,	Little Joker,
Waverley,	Silent Partner.

Mixed Candy.

Canton Ginger;	Potash; Toilet Soaps;
Decanter Hazard's Catsup;	Nutmegs; Cloves; Jars Marmalade;
Olive Oil;	T. O. Vinegar;
3lb. cans Peaches;	Okra and Tomatoes;
3lb. cans Tomatoes;	Crue's Black Pepper;
Pint Bottles Pickles;	Lobster; Beef;
Qt. " "	Turkey; Tongue;
Sea Foam; Hosfords;	Shrimps; Salmon;
Essence Lemon;	Chicken; Duck;
" Vanilla;	Spiced Sardines;
Extract Lemon;	French "
" Vanilla;	Mustard "

Cooper's, Chalmer's and Cox's Gelatine.

Tin Ware.

Wash Bowls,	Cake Pans,
Milk Pans,	Pie Pans,
Coffee Pots,	Milk Buckets,
Dippers,	Oil Cans,
Dairy Pans.	Open Pails.

Snuff in Weasands,	Black Tea,
" " Tins,	Currants,
" " Bladders,	Black Pepper,
Sacks Salt,	French Mustard,
Boxes Salt,	Macaroni,
" Lye,	Cream Tartar,
Boxes Cheapest Soap,	Canned Beef,
" A B C "	Gov. Java Coffee,
" Allright "	Ginger,
Starch,	Queen Olives,
Soda,	Corn Starch,
Golden Ex. C Sugar,	Best Green Tea,
Pulverized "	Citron,
Granulated "	White Elephant Tea,
Cut Loaf "	Spice,
Horse Radish,	Ground Black and
Your Choice Pipes,	White Pepper,
Matches,	Tumblers Jelly,

Crosse & Blackwell's Pickles, Lee & Perrin Sauces, American and Piccadilly Sauces.

Fancy Candies.

Wyckoff Blueing,	Maple Syrup,
Dates,	Creamery Flour,
Prunes,	Lemons,
3lb. and gal. cans	Hominy Beans,
Apples,	Irish Potatoes,
Patapsco Superlative Flour.	

The above goods, with others too numerous to mention, for sale at

A. S. HUSKE & CO'S,
HAY STREET.
July 19, 1883. 24tf

3lb. Cans Creamery BUTTER,

At A. S. HUSKE & CO'S.
July 19, 1883. 24tf

J. W. JOHNSON & CO.,

MACHINISTS
AND
Blacksmiths.

IN connection with our Blacksmith Shops we are prepared to repair

Engines, Boilers, Cotton Gins,

and all kinds of Machinery.

All we ask is a trial. All work guaranteed to give satisfaction.

J. W. JOHNSON & CO.,
Machinists and Blacksmiths,
At McLauchlin's Old Stand,
Next to A. A. McKethan & Son's Carriage Factory.
Fayetteville, July 19, 1883. 24-6m

WARREN PRIOR & SON,

WATCHES,
CLOCKS AND JEWELRY.

OUR Mr. Warren Prior has returned from his northwestern trip, and we are now prepared to repair Watches, Clocks and Jewelry promptly.

WARREN PRIOR & SON,
Watchmakers and Jewelers.
Fayetteville, July 19, 1883. 24tf

TURNIP SEED.

Buist New Crop, 1883.

SEDBERRY has just received the largest lot of the above popular seed ever brought to this market. He has seventeen different varieties to select from.

Remember his seed motto: NEW and FRESH or NONE.

July 5, 1883. 22tf

We have completed the improvements upon our building and are again open for business.

Call and see the beautiful line of

Watches, Clocks, Jewelry and SILVER WARE

At

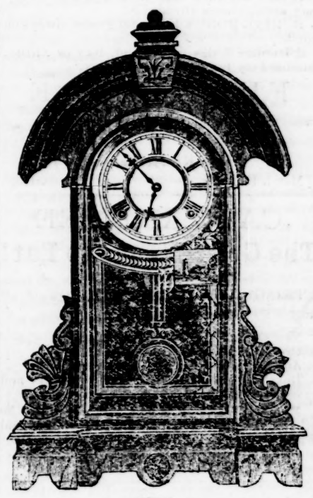
PRIOR'S JEWELRY STORE.

Prior's Jewelry Store

carries the largest STOCK and the largest VARIETY of

CLOCKS

in Fayetteville.



THE STOCK OF

Silver Ware

AT

PRIOR'S

is the largest—exceeding the stocks carried during our palmiest days before the war.

We carry a large line of Joseph Rodgers & Sons' and Geo. Wostenholm & Sons' I. X. L.

Pocket Knives,

RAZORS AND SCISSORS.

RECOLLECT,

WATCHES AND CLOCKS BOUGHT OF US ARE WARRENTED FOR ONE YEAR.

Old Gold and Old Silver

taken in exchange for new goods.

WATCHES, CLOCKS AND JEWELRY

CLEANED AND REPAIRED.

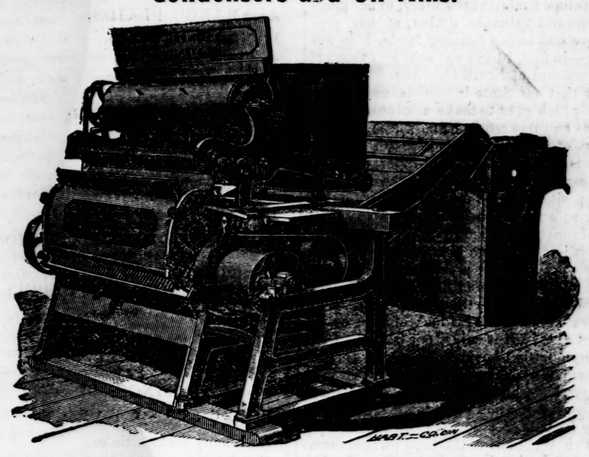
WARREN PRIOR & SON,

Watchmakers and Jewelers,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
July 19, 1883. 24tf

E. VAN WINKLE & CO.,

ATLANTA, GA.,

Manufacturers of Cotton Gins, Presses, Self-Feeders, Condensers and Oil Mills.



INTERNATIONAL COTTON EXPOSITION, ATLANTA, GA., 1881.

Saw Gin and Self-Feeder, exhibited by E. Van Winkle & Co., awarded for Best Sample, Best General Results in Ginning, and Best Constructed Machine, the FIRST PRIZE, $100, or GOLD MEDAL.

Judges—B. S. Ricks, Miss.; B. M. Smedes, Miss.; W. E. Barrows, Conn.

H. I. Kimball, *Director General.*

Also, First Premium at the South Carolina State Fairs, and the Georgia Fairs.

For sale by

J. B. UNDERWOOD, Ag't,
Fayetteville, N. C.
June 28, 1883. 21-3m

CLOSING OUT SALE!

FINE HATS AND BONNETS

AT REDUCED PRICES TO CLOSE OUT STOCK.

The handsomest line of Ladies' NECKWEAR in the city, and the greatest variety at the lowest prices.

HOSIERY, VEILS, CORSETS, GLOVES, &c.

Call and get Bargains for *CASH! CASH!*

Mrs. DYE,
NO. 17 HAY STREET.
Fayetteville, June 21, 1883. 20tf

T. B. O. P. A. M. I.

AT

McNEILL'S MUSIC STORE.

VIOLINS $1.50 to $20.

FLUTES, FIFES AND FLAGOLETS.

GUITARS $5 to $25.

SHEET MUSIC; MUSIC BOOKS

BEST ITALIAN AND RUSSIAN STRINGS.

5 CENT MUSIC.

Orders by Mail Receive Prompt Attention.

Save money by visiting or writing to

McNEILL & CO.,
HAY STREET.
Fayetteville, June 14, 1883 19tf

Turnip Seeds.

Received to-day from

David Landreth & Sons,

largest and oldest seed growers in the United States,

Early Flat Dutch, Early Flat Dutch Purple Top, Pomeranian White Globe, Yellow Aberdeen, Seven Top, Bloomsdale Swede or Improved Yellow Ruta Baga, &c.

H. R. HORNE.
Fayetteville, July 12, 1883. 23tf

Commissioners' Notice.

THE County Commissioners will meet at the Court House on the second Monday in August and revise lists and valuation reported to them, and will hear all persons objecting to the valuation of their property.

H. C. FISHER, Clerk.
July 17, 1883. 24-4t

GREENSBORO FEMALE COLLEGE.

GREENSBORO, N. C.

THE 55th Session of this flourishing Institution will begin on the 22d of August, 1883.

Home Comforts. Good Fare. Thorough Instruction.

Special care of health, manners and morals.

CHARGES MODERATE. For particulars apply to T. M. JONES, Pres't.
July 5, 1883 22-2mpd

BINGHAM SCHOOL,

(Established in 1793,)

is **PRE-EMINENT** among Southern Boarding Schools for Boys, in **Age,** in **Numbers,** in **Area of Patronage** and in equipment for **Physical Culture.**

The 179th Session will begin August 1st, 1883.

MAJ. R. BINGHAM, Sup't,
Bingham School P. O., Orange Co., N. C.
July 5, 1883. 22-6tpd

Jonesboro High School,

JONESBORO, MOORE COUNTY, N. C.

THE next session of this school will begin July 30th, 1883.

For circulars or information apply to

PROF. WILLIAM C. DOUB,
Principal.
June 28, 1883. 21-2mpd

Save Time! Save Money!

BY BUYING THE

CLARKE SEED COTTON CLEANER!

A Saving Machine! A Paying Machine!

Raises the grade and quality of Cotton. Prevents the gin from cutting or napping the lint. Will pay for itself on a few bales of cotton. Call on or address S. C. RANKIN & CO., Ag'ts,
Fayetteville, N. C.
June 14, 1883. 19-2m

R. S. HUSKE,

Attorney at Law,
No. 2 OLD STREET,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

SPECIAL OFFERING
—OF—
Prints, Printed Lawn, Dress Gingham and Poplin Cashmeres,

CHEAP FOR CASH.

A nice line of

SHOES

of every description. A full line of

CLOTHING

of the latest style; to fit and please any one.

GOOD GOODS AT LOW PRICE

At

S. BRANDT'S.
Fayetteville, July 5, 1883 22-1m

Landreth's New Crop TURNIP SEEDS,

just recived by

HINSDALE & BROADFOOT.
July 12, 1883. 23tf

LIVERY AND SALE.

GASTER & HARRINGTON keeps always on hand for public accommodation, at their

Headquarters for Stock

on Donaldson street, fine pleasure horses and vehicles and good roadsters and conveyances for long drives.

Farmers and Planters

in need of good horses and mules will secure unequalled bargains and favorable terms by giving them their patronage.

GASTER & HARRINGTON.
June 28, 1883. 21tf

Machinery House.

WE have opened and will keep a full stock of MACHINERY, consisting of Engines, Boilers, Saw and Grist Mills, Cotton Gins, Presses, Cane Mills, Evaporators, &c. We also have on hand a few second-hand newly repaired Engines which we offer at great bargains. All goods guaranteed. Write for particulars.

Haigh's old stand, opposite A. B. Williams & Co's, Fayetteville, N. C.

JAMES S. EVANS & CO.
July 5, 1883 22 3m

Medical Board of Examiners of North Carolina,

TARBOROUGH, May 14th to 17th, 1883.

DR. K. N. FERGUSON, of Cumberland Co., having passed an approved examination before the Board, has been licensed to practice medicine in all of its branches, according to law. See Chapter 258, Page 356, Private Laws of 1858–'59.

P. E. HINES, M. D., President.
H. T. BAHNSON, M. D., Secretary.
July 5, 1883. 22-4t

Immigration.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE OBSERVER.]

WADESBORO, N. C., July 12, 1883.

Much is written within and without our State concerning the vast resources of North Carolina. Of her idle water power, of her undeveloped mineral resources, of her magnificent and valuable timber, of her productive and cheap farming lands, I do not think—in fact, I have not seen an exaggerated account of North Carolina. We all know that our State is rich in every element which goes to make a country prosperous and powerful. From what is written and printed, outsiders suppose this Department is ready and able to supply information concerning every water power, mineral deposit, timbered and farming tract that is for sale within the State. This is proper information for me to have; information that it is my duty to get. But I am very sorry to say that at present I have only about one hundred and fifty tracts of land that I can give anything like a satisfactory description of. This lack of information is not any fault of mine, nor is it the fault of any one that has heretofore or is now connected with the Department. The land owners have been urged time and again to furnish information concerning lands they have for sale. This lack of information is then the fault of the land owners themselves. It is they who are neglecting their own interest; it is they who are holding a tight rein on North Carolina, thereby keeping her from going to the front rank with the progressive and prosperous States.

We again make an appeal, a special appeal, to every man in North Carolina, who has land, whether mineral, wooded, farming or water powers, to communicate with me at once.

During the months of September and October next, we will have an advantage never before offered us for bringing North Carolina properly into market. I refer to the Boston Exposition. The entire New England States are expecting to see the South, as it were, spread out before them at this Exposition, and more especially the State of North Carolina. They will not be disappointed. Gov. Jarvis, the Board of Agriculture and Mr. McGehee, the Commissioner, are using all means in their power to have North Carolina well exhibited, and I am pleased to say they are sure of making a grand success of the work. The question is, shall we be able to furnish those who shall be interested in the display the information they will ask for? "Where is a description of your property that is offered for sale?" "Where can I buy a water power sufficient to run a hundred looms?" "In what county can I buy a thousand acres of heavily timbered land?" "Where can I purchase a tract of land on which is iron ore?" "Where can I buy a farm of fifty acres of cleared land?" Such specific information must be furnished to persons who desire to invest their money in our State. This information cannot be given unless it is first furnished to us, or some real estate dealer within North Carolina. If you have a real estate dealer in your county, one who is a thorough-going man, who advertises the lands after they are placed in his charge, all you will have to do is to list your lands with him, and he will at once give me such information as will enable us to place your property on the market at once. If such a dealer is not convenient to you, give me a description of property.

I ask every man within the borders of North Carolina who desires to see the State throw off the name of "Rip Van Winkle," the sleeping State, to assist in this work by urging those having idle lands to offer them for sale.

JOHN T. PATRICK,
State Immigration Agent.

HOUR-GLASSES IN CHURCHES.—When the Chapel Royal, Savoy, was restored in 1867, an eighteen-minute pulpit-glass was placed in the church, and some of the newspapers of the day regarded this as the Queen's protest against lengthy sermons. It was Daniel Burgess, the celebrated Nonconformist divine, who, when preaching against the sin of drunkenness, turned up the hour-glass at the end of sixty minutes, and, with the remark, "Another glass—and then!" set its sands running again and continued his sermon. An adaptation of this pulpit joke was made by the Scotch minister who, having been compelled by the Earl of Airlie to join in a Saturday night's carouse, retaliated the next morning by preaching at him a long sermon from the text, "The wicked shall be punished, and that right airlie;" and, after an hour's diatribe, turned up the glass and, quoting his lordship's oft-repeated command of the previous night, said, "Another glass—and then!" and pursued his discourse. Sir Joseph Jekyl says that when Bishop Burnet was preaching against Popery at the Rolls Chapel, in the first year of James II., the sand in his hour-glass ran out; upon which he held it up, turned it round, and set it running again, continuing his sermon for another hour, to the great delight of the congregation, "who almost shouted for joy."—*Notes and Queries.*

The birth-place of James Buchanan, in Franklin county, Pennylvania, is unmarked, not even a sign-board points the way to it. The section is rough and mountainous, and has few inhabitants. It has been allowed to lapse into its primitive wildness, and there is now nothing left to mark the spot but two heaps of stones that were once the chimneys of the cabin and store. There is nothing to cause the traveler to doubt the statement made by the President himself, that when he was a little lad in this mountain home it was the custom of his parents to hang a bell about his neck, so that he might not be lost amid the rocks and thickets when he was allowed to go outside the cabin door.

The new Suez Canal Scheme—which, as stated in last week's OBSERVER, is opposed by the Conservative members of Parliament and, in some measure, by the Porte—contemplates the construction of a canal parallel to the present one, to be completed by the end of the year 1888. England is to lend the canal company £8,000,000 at 3½ per cent. interest, the loan to be redeemable in 50 years; and the Government will endeavor to obtain a fresh concession of land from Egypt and an extension of the original concession for 99 years.

Louis Walso, an Indian chief, died at Lake George the other day, in his 109th year. He was in receipt of a pension from the Dominion government.

Rose & Leak

HAVE received within the last day or two the following additions to their varied stock:

BEAU-IDEAL CORSETS;
LAKE GEORGE SHEETINGS;
ALAMANCE PLAIDS;
FANCY MATTINGS;
WHITE PIQUE;
NAINSOOKS;
WHITE LINEN LAWN;
DRESS SHIELDS;
WHALE BONE;
BROWN LINEN DRILLING;
COATS' SPOOL COTTON;
CHILDREN'S and LADIES' HOSIERY;
COMMERCIAL NOTE PAPER;
ENVELOPES;
PRETTY CALICOES;
BROWN DRILLINGS;
10-4 SHEETINGS;
NOBBY STRAW HATS;

And many other articles.

Call in and examine.

Respectfully,

ROSE & LEAK.

June 14, 1883. 19tf

H. McD. ROBINSON,
LAW OFFICE,
GREEN STREET,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

May 24, 1883 16-1y

Cumberland Co.---In the Superior Court.

Neill McDugald and W. J. McPhail, Executors of Grizilla A. Murphy.
Against
Dan'l J. McKethan and others.
STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

To the Sheriff of Cumberland County, Greeting:

YOU are hereby commanded to summon Dan'l J. McKethan, Rob't C. McKethan, John Cogdill and wife Mary Jane Cogdill, John M. Coffield, John R McKethan, Frank Loftin and wife Martha Loftin, Walter N. McKethan, James C. McKethan, Mary A. McKethan, Nute Fulbright and wife Susan S. Fulbright, John S. McKethan, A. J. McKethan, Jackson Davis and wife Flora A. Davis, Patrick J. P. Monroe and wife Mary C. Monroe, John A. Monroe and wife Amanda Monroe, the defendants above named, if they be found within your County, to appear at the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court for the County of Cumberland, within twenty days after the service of this summons on them exclusive of the day of such service, and answer or demur to the complaint, a copy of which is on file in this office; and let them take notice that if they fail to answer the said complaint within that time, the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Hereof fail not, and of this summons make due return.

Given under my hand and seal of said Court, this 2d day of July, 1883.

T. S. LUTTERLOH,
Clerk of the Superior Court
of Cumberland County.

The above is a special proceeding for a final account and settlement of the estate of the late Grizilla A Murphy, in the hands of her said executors.

July 5, 1883 22-6t

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!

Sash, Blinds and Doors.

S SHEETZ & SON,
—DEALERS IN—
Furniture of all Grades.

WE have added to our large and well selected stock of Furniture, SASH, BLINDS and DOORS of all sizes. We have the agency for a first-class house in this line, and such goods not in stock we will order at short notice. All persons in want of Furniture or goods in our line would do well to give us a call before purchasing, as we intend to sell low for CASH.

Fayetteville, May 31, 1883 17tf

HAVING

THUS far disposed of the larger portion of our exclusive spring stock of

Men's, Youth's
AND
BOY'S CLOTHING,

I am now ready to offer the balance of our stock at almost any price rather than to carry it over till next season.

Purchasers of CLOTHING will find it greatly to their interest to call on us, as by so doing they can at least save twenty-five per cent.

HENRY B. NOVITZKY,
Hay Street, Fayetteville, N. C.

May 24.1883. 16tf

Fayetteville Marble Yard.

Monuments, Tombstones, &c.

THE undersigned respectfully returns his thanks to his friends and patrons for the liberal patronage they have extended to him during the last 37 years, and informs them that he still continues the business at his old stand.

His workmanship and material will always be of the best quality and his prices as low as the lowest. GEO. LAUDER.

Fayetteville, N. C., March 29, 1883. 8-1y

Eureka Mineral Springs.

BUILDING LOTS are offered for sale at low prices until further notice. Quite a number of lots have already been sold.

For further information about the purchase of lots apply to Messrs. Ayer Bros. who are Agents to sell lots and have deeds drawn for the same. The location of the various streets, lots and public squares will be pointed out by me on the grounds.

Parties wishing to make contracts for the delivery of shingles and lumber can do so with the Messrs. Ayer Bros. in town, or with me at the Springs. J. W. LANCASHIRE.

June 14, 1883. 19-3m

New Crop Cuba
AND
New Orleans Molasses,
At
CHAS. HAIGH'S.

Fayetteville, April 19, 1883 11tf

TOBACCO.

WE now have the largest stock of OLD WORK Plug and Twist Tobacco that we have ever offered. Full rebate of 8 cents per pound given on all grades. A. E. RANKIN & CO.

May 24, 1883. 16tf

Address, TAYLOR MFG. CO.
(Please Mention this Paper.) Charlotte, N. C.

Stoves! Stoves!

We are now receiving another consignment of

STOVES,

which we offer at Manufacturers' prices, together with a large assortment of PIECE and STAMPED TIN WARE.

Also, Ice Cream Freezers, Water Coolers, Toilet Sets and Bath Tubs, (both sponge and hip); Stove Pans and Pipes, all sizes; Galvanized Iron Evaporators; Stove Repairs of all kinds. Call and see our Stove Pipe Shelves, the best thing out. Rising Sun Stove Polish always on hand—the best in use.

A large lot of FRUIT JARS—all sizes.

TIN ROOFING and GUTTERING promptly done.

TIN VALLEY GUTTERING of any length constantly on hand.

McMILLAN BROS.

Fayetteville, June 7, 1883 18tf

E. J. HALE & SON,
PUBLISHERS,
BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS,
55 CHAMBERS STREET, NEW YORK.
INVITE ORDERS FOR
SCHOOL, MISCELLANEOUS AND STANDARD BOOKS,
and for all kinds of
STAPLE STATIONERY,

Writing Papers—Cap, Letter, Note and other sizes; Blank Books, of all grades; Envelopes of all sizes and colors and qualities; School Slates, best quality, all sizes; Slate and Lead Pencils; Pens, Inks, Mucilage, etc., etc.

E. J. HALE & SON.

March 29, 1883. 8tf

1832. 1883.

THE JAS. R. McNEILL
COFFIN HOUSE,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Dealer in all sizes and styles of

Coffins and Caskets;
Cloth, Walnut, Poplar and Pine.

Hearse furnished when desired and all necessary arrangements attended to.

BURIAL ROBES in several grades always on hand.

All orders in this department, DAY or NIGHT, will have my PERSONAL ATTENTION.

FURNITURE

upholstered, repaired and varnished.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

JAS. R. McNEILL, Prop'r.

March 15, 1883. 6tf

CALL AND SEE
The Good Things to Eat!

SPRINGFIELD HAMS and BACON of all kinds.
Superlative and all grades of Flour.
New Orleans and Porto Rico Molasses.
Cream Boneless Codfish.
Another fresh lot of that fine Kraut.
Royster's Fresh Candy received weekly, and many other things too numerous to mention.

MR. W. W. COLE is now with me, where he will be pleased to see all his former customers and friends. Yours respectfully,

A GARRASON.

April 19, 1883 11tf

PATAPSCO 196 SUPERLATIVE PATENT C.A.GAMBRILL Mfg. Co. BALTIMORE.

PATENT ROLLER FLOUR,

Manufactured from Maryland and Virginia Wheat, celebrated for its purity and richness of Gluten, Phosphates and other nutricious Properties. ASK YOUR GROCER FOR

PATAPSCO SUPERLATIVE,
PATAPSCO FAMILY,
PATAPSCO EXTRA,
CAPE HENRY FAMILY,
NORTH POINT FAMILY,
CHESAPEAKE EXTRA,
BEDFORD FAMILY,
ORANGE GROVE EXTRA.

PATAPSCO FLOURING MILLS.
Buhrs 1774.....ROLLS 1882.
C. A. GAMBRILL MFG. CO.,
OFFICE—32 COMMERCE STREET.

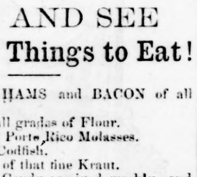
Represented by
B. B. TAYLOR, Broker,
Fayetteville, N. C.

April 26, 1883. 12-6m

CIGARS,
SMOKING AND CHEWING
TOBACCO
of very best quality, at
CHAS. HAIGH'S.

April 19, 1883 11tf

S. SHEETZ & SON,
Undertakers in all its branches,



WOULD say to the public in general that we are in receipt of our new

HEARSE,

purchased in New Bedford, Mass., and are fully prepared to serve any who may favor us with their orders in the best style. We have a full line of fine BURIAL CASES, COFFINS and CASKETS on hand. Our prices will be as moderate as any house in the State.

The junior partner will give his personal attention to all funerals entrusted to his care, and will endeavor to give satisfaction in all cases.

Fayetteville, May 31, 1883 17tf

A. E. RANKIN & CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS,

Keep everything usually found in a

First-Class Grocery.

ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED.

April 26, 1883. 12tf

BUGGIES! BUGGIES!!

WE HAVE JUST ADDED TO A LARGE and well assorted stock of our own make of

Buggies, Rockaways, &c.,

120 of "Cook's Standard Cincinnati"

Jump Seats, Phaetons, Side Bars

Top and No-Top Buggies,

This work we bought at a bargain and are offering lower than ever before sold in this market, and to dealers or clubs in lots we can offer some special inducements.

Call and examine quality and styles and get our prices whether you wish to buy or not.

HARNESS

at all kinds of prices to go with this work.

A. A. McKETHAN & SONS.

Fayetteville, June 15, 1882. 112tf

LUMBER!

JUST received per consignment, 250,000 feet of well-seasoned LUMBER, of all grades for sale low.

PLANING MILL.

I have now in operating an improved PLANING MILL, and am prepared to execute all orders in the BEST STYLE and at POPULAR PRICES.

JAMES D. McNEILL,
Merchant Mill, Fayetteville, N. C.

March 8, 1883. 5tf

THOS. M. HUNTER D. D. S.

OFFERS HIS PROFESSIONAL services to the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country.

☞ Office North-east corner Market Square.

April 29, 1880. 2-1t

Furniture! Furniture!

J. L. ALLEN & CO.

having dissolved copartnership, the undersigned will continue the

Furniture Business in all its Branches,

at his old stand, Nos. 14, 16, 18 and 20 Gillespie Street.

He will also continue the manufacture of

Sash, Blinds, Doors and Building Material of all kinds,

at his factory on Mumford Street. If any of his customers prefer white pine goods, he will order such for them at cost of laying them down at Fayetteville.

Thanking his friends and the public generally for their liberal patronage in the past, he respectfully begs a continuance of the same.

He will guarantee satisfaction in both goods and work, or the money will be refunded.

Respectfully,

J. L. ALLEN.

Fayetteville, N. C., April 12, 1883. 10tf

A. MOORE,
MARKET SQUARE AND GREEN STREET,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
Tobacco and Cigar Store.
Liquors for Medicinal Purposes.

Feb'y 22, 1883 3tf

The Public is requested carefully to notice the new and enlarged Scheme to be drawn monthly.

[☞CAPITAL PRIZE, $75,000. ☜]
Tickets only $5. Shares in proportion.

LSL

Louisiana State Lottery Company.

"We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings of The Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness, and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorize the Company to use this certificate, with fac-similes of our signatures attached, in its advertisements."

G. T. Beauregard
J. A. Early
Commissioners.

Incorporated in 1868 for 25 years by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes—with a capital of $1,000,000 to which a reserve fund of over $550,000 has since been added.

By an overwhelming popular vote its franchise was made a part of the present State Constitution adopted December 2d, A. D., 1879.

The only Lottery ever voted on and endorsed by the people of any State.

It never scales or postpones.

Its Grand Single Number Drawings take place monthly.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE. EIGHTH GRAND DRAWING, CLASS H, AT NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, August 14, 1883—135th Monthly Drawing.

CAPITAL PRIZE, $75,000.

100,000 Tickets at Five Dollars Each. Fractions, in Fifths, in proportion.

LIST OF PRIZES.

1	CAPITAL PRIZE		$75,000
1	do	do	25,000
1	do	do	10,000
2	PRIZES OF	$5000	10,000
5	do	2000	10,000
10	do	1000	10,000
20	do	500	10,000
100	do	200	20,000
300	do	100	30,000
500	do	50	25,000
1000	do	25	25,000
	APPROXIMATION PRIZES.		
9	Approximation Prizes of	$750	6,750
9	do	do 500	4,500
9	do	do 250	2,250
1967	Prizes, amounting to		$265,500

Application for rates to clubs should only be made to the office of the Company in New Orleans.

For further information write clearly, giving full address. Send orders by Express or Mail, addressed only to

M. A. DAUPHIN,
New Orleans La.,
or M. A. DAUPHIN,
607 Seventh St., Washington, D. C.

July 12, 1883. 23-5t

FOUTZ'S
HORSE AND CATTLE POWDERS

No HORSE will die of COLIC, BOTS or LUNG FEVER, if Foutz's Powders are used in time.
Foutz's Powders will cure and prevent HOG CHOLERA.
Foutz's Powders will prevent GAPES IN FOWLS.
Foutz's Powders will increase the quantity of milk and cream twenty per cent., and make the butter firm and sweet.
Foutz's Powders will cure or prevent almost EVERY DISEASE to which Horses and Cattle are subject.
FOUTZ'S POWDERS WILL GIVE SATISFACTION.
Sold everywhere.

DAVID E. FOUTZ, Proprietor,
BALTIMORE, MD.

Nov 16, 1882. 134-1y

J. M. BEASLEY

HAS IN STORE A WELL SELECTED LOT OF

GOLD and SILVER WATCHES,
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Sizes.

CHAINS, CHARMS, LOCKETS, CROSSES, WEDDING AND ENGAGEMENT RINGS, NECK-CHAINS—GOLD AND PLATED;

PENS AND PENHOLDERS.

SOLID SILVER WARE.

Spoons—Table and Tea; Sugar Spoons; Forks; Cream and Gravy Ladles; Cake, Butter and Pie Knives.

SILVER-PLATED WARE.

Spoons—Table and Tea, Forks, Knives, Fish, Cake and Pie Knives, Sugar Spoons, Berry Spoons, Casters, Cake Baskets, Cups, Butter Dishes, Pickle Stands, Toilet Sets, Vases, Spoon Holders. Yes, they are all here.

CLOCKS.

One and Eight Day, Strike, Alarm, Weights and Springs—big and little.

CUTLERY.

Table Knives, Pocket Knives, Scissors, of all sizes. Yes, come to BEASLEY'S and you will find about anything you want, even to a Banjo String.

Repairing Watches, Clocks and Jewelry a specialty.

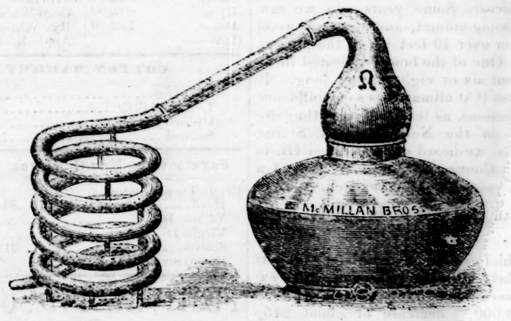
J. M. BEASLEY,
Next door to Messrs. Hinsdale & Broadfoot's near Market Place.

Fayetteville, N. C., May 17, 1883. 15tf

E. T. McKETHAN,
—DEALER IN—
SEED OATS AND RYE
Corn, Hay, Flour, Hominy,
COFFEE, SUGAR, &c.
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Feb'y 8, 1883. 1-1y

TURPENTINE STILLS.



We are continually manufacturing our

Improved Seamless Stills,

and have on yard, Stills of 12, 15 and 20 barrels capacity. Also, a lot of SECOND-HAND STILLS, which we will sell at a bargain. We have a large assortment of

STILL WORMS,

from 5 to 7 feet diameter. Also, a large lot of new and second-hand CAPS and ARMS. We carry in stock STILL BOTTOMS of all sizes, which will enable us to re-bottom any size Still with dispatch. Also,

Grate Bars, Doors and Glue Kettles.

REPAIRING through the country a specialty.

Seven Second-hand Whiskey Stills, from 15 to 80 gals.

In fact, we carry a larger stock in this line than any house South, and sell upon the most accommodating terms. Call and see us.

McMILLAN BROS.

Fayetteville, N. C., June 7. 1883. 18tf

CALL ON US

For Corn, Oats, Hay and Rice Straw—Bacon, Lard, and Flour, all grades, Cuba and Porto Rico Molasses. Sugar and Coffee, Marshall and Liverpool Salt, Tobacco, Snuff, Soap, Starch, Candy, Crackers and Candles, Lime, Cement, Plaster Paris and Hair, Glue, Bungs, Spirit Barrels, Hoop Iron and Nails, Randolph 4 4 Sheetings, Rubber Belting, 2 to 10 inches and 3 and 4 ply.

Agents for the Brown Cotton Gin.

A. B. WILLIAMS & CO.

Fayetteville, May 17. 108-tf

Collars, Bridles, Saddles, Hames,
At
CHAS. HAIGH'S.

April 19, 1883 11tf

FLOUR.

WE still sustain our reputation for selling GOOD FLOUR. Every barrel or sack warranted.

A. E. RANKIN & CO.

May 24, 1883. 16tf

W. S. PRIOR,
with
D. H. WILSON & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers in
Woodenware, Brooms,
BRUSHES, ROPE, TWINE, WRAPPING PAPER, PAPER BAGS, &C.,
Nos. 375 and 377 Washington Street,
New York.

Feb. 8. 1-tf.

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley R. R.

FAYETTEVILLE, May 19, 1879.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, MAY 19, 1879 trains going up the road will leave—

Fayetteville at	4.00 p. m
Little River at	4.45 "
Spout Spring at	5.15 "
Swann's Station at	6.05 "
Jonesboro at	6.40 "
Sanford at	7.10 "
Egypt at	7.40 "
Arrive at Gulf	7.55 "
Return trains will leave—	
Gulf at	6.00 a. m.
Egypt at	6.25 "
Sanford at	7.20 "
Jonesboro at	7.45 "
Swann's Station at	8.15 "
Spout Spring at	9.10 "
Little River at	9.40 "
Arrive at Fayetteville	10.20 "

L. C. JONES, Superintendent

Feb'y 8, 1883. 1tf

THE
WOODS AND TIMBERS
OF
NORTH CAROLINA.

1 *vol.* 12*mo.*, *Cloth*, $1.25.

"The publication of such facts in a shape that makes them accessible, is the very best service that the public-spirited men in the South can do their States."—*New York World.*

"The very thing needed. A very important work for the State."—*Wilmington Star.*

"A timely and valuable publication. May prove of great service to the State."—*Charleston Journal.*

"Mr. Hale has done the State a great service."—*Biblical Recorder.*

"Of such thorough excellence that it deserves the widest circulation."—*Nashville* (Tenn.) *Lumberman.*

The book is well-printed on tinted paper, is handsomely bound in cloth, contains 272 pages and an accurate and beautifully executed map of the State, with all its railroad routes defined.

EVERYBODY'S BOOK.

Answers to simple questions frequently put to Lawyers by Laymen.

Points in Law of value to every man in North Carolina—the Professional man, the Farmer, the Mechanic, the Landlord, the Tenant, the Cropper, the Laborer.

12 mo., paper, 32 pages, Price (Five Postage Stamps) 15 Cents.

For sale by booksellers generally, who may be supplied in quantities on favorable terms, by either of the undersigned.

If not to be had at your local book store, mailed post-paid on receipt of the price, by

E. J. HALE & SON,
Publishers, Booksellers and Stationers,
NEW YORK.
P. M. HALE, Publisher, Raleigh, N. C.
or,
GEO. H. HAIGH, Bookseller, Fayetteville, N. C.

HORNER SCHOOL,
OXFORD, NORTH CAROLINA.

The Fall Session of 1882 Begins the Fourth Monday in July.

INSTRUCTORS:
J. H. HORNER J. C. HORNER.
J. M. HORNER.

With such assistant instructors as the exigencies of the School may require.

The chief work of the School is done by the Senior Principal and his two sons. The less important work is given to assistant instructors, who are selected with especial reference to their peculiar fitness for the duties assigned them; and the number of students will not be increased beyond the capacity of the Principals to take personal charge of all the classes in the leading branches taught, and to supervise all the work of the School.

The School has been under its present management for more than THIRTY YEARS, and in this sense, it is, we believe, the oldest school in the South.

As several of the Cadets will leave for College, there will be room next Session for about twenty new students.

For Catalogue apply to the Principals.

J. H. & J. C. HORNER.

June 15, 1882. 112tf

MERCHANT MILLS!

New Management.

HAVING purchased the above named property from Mr. W. C. Troy, and having assumed the personal management of the same, I would call the attention of all of the old patrons of the Mill and as many new ones as will favor me with their custom, to the fact that the Mill is now in first-class order and being run with an especial desire to give satisfaction.

FINE BREAD MEAL a specialty. Goods delivered to order.

Give me a trial as I am determined to please.

JAS. D. McNEILL.

Fayetteville, Oct 26, 1882. 13tf

J. H. FARRAR,
(Fayetteville Hotel Building.)
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
AGENT FOR

The Light Running "New Home," "New Home," "Domestic," "Hartford" and "Davis" Sewing Machines.

Organs $40 to $150; Organinettes $9 to $15; Orguinette Music 5c. to 6c. per foot; Pianos $200 to $350; Jewitt's Horse Detachers $4; "Farrar Turbine Water Wheel," Oil, Needles and Attachments for all Machines. Repairing a specialty. Terms cash or monthly instalments.

AGENTS WANTED.

Feb'y 22, 1883. 3-1y

Express Steamboat Co.

STEAMER SCHEDULE.

ON and after April 1st and until further notice the Steamer D. Murchison, Capt. J. C. Smith, will leave Fayetteville every Tuesday and Friday at 7 o'clock A. M. and Wilmington every Wednesday and Saturday at 2 P. M.

Steamer Wave, Capt. W. A. Robeson, will leave Fayetteville every Wednesday and Saturday at 7 o'clock A. M. and Wilmington Monday and Thursday at 2 o'clock P. M.

A. B. WILLIAMS & CO.,
Agents, Fayetteville, N. C.

April 12, 1883 16tf

STEAMBOAT NOTICE.

ON AND AFTER THIS DATE THE STEAMers of the CAPE FEAR AND PEOPLES STEAMBOAT COMPANY will leave their wharves as follows:

GOVERNOR WORTH will leave Fayetteville Mondays and Thursdays at 7 o'clock a. m., and Wilmington Tuesdays and Fridays at 2 o'clock p. m.

NORTH STATE will leave Fayetteville Wednesdays and Saturdays at 7 o'clock a. m., and Wilmington Thursdays and Mondays at 2 o'clock p. m.

J. A. WORTH, Agent

Feb'y 8, 1883 1tf

PATENTS

Obtained, and all other business in the U. S. Patent Office attended to for *MODERATE FEES.*

Our office is opposite the U. S. Patent Office, and we can obtain Patents in less time than those remote from *WASHINGTON.*

Send *MODEL OR DRAWING.* We advise as to patentability free of charge; and we make *NO CHARGE UNLESS WE OBTAIN PATENT.*

We refer here, to the Postmaster, the Supt. of Money Order Div. and to officials of the U. S. Patent Office. For circular, advice, terms, and references to actual clients in your own State or county, address C. A. SNOW & CO.,

Opposite Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

Dec 7, 1882] 137tf

Iron, Nails, Axes,
SHOVELS, SPADES, TRACES,
HOES,
At
CHAS. HAIGH'S.

April 19, 1883 11tf